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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 226 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer:	Tons.
30th September,	NALDERA *	16,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ‡	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA ‡	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KASMALA ‡	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January..	MOLDAVIA *	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February,	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia.
‡ Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORTSAID AND PLYMOUTH,

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th October..	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,609
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	MANORA	7,888
2nd Februhry.	MANELA	8,303
16th ,, ..	A steamer	....

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 6th October	NARKUNDA Connects at Colobo with Nankin.
,, 27th ,,	SOUDAN
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA
,, 15th December.	MACEDONIA Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
,, 31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN
About 12th January.	MOREA Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA Connects at Colombo with Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
28th Sept. ..	BANKURA	P. Gulf via Karachi
29th ,, ..	ANNA	Bussah via Karachi
25th ,, ..	ARA	Karachi via Coast
4th Oct. ..	CARACOLA	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—
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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Steamer,	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival	Dep.
Akita Maru ..				
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	4,083	14 Sep	25 Sep
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujiwara	5843	21 Sep.	2 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	1,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8750	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

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WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
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Capital issued	,, 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	,, 50,00,000
Capital Paid up	,, 25,50,130
Reserve Fund	,, 18,00,000

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Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
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Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
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Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
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Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Coshin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
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Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
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A 14203

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DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Sundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

11 LBS. parcel selected table apples, William pears or walnuts, Rs. 5-8 each; 5 lbs. nett "A1" almonds, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett selected Sultanas, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett unstoned dry apricots, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry figs, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry raisins, Rs. 6; 5 lbs. nett black currants, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. nett apple or pear rings, Rs. 5-8; 11 lbs. parcel assorted dry fruits, Rs. 14. Charges included. FRUIT INDUSTRY, KASHMIR. Tele. "AMBA."
GA R4918

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

CANNOT BE CHEAPER STILL.—A new overland touring 4 fitted with Bosche magnetto and an up-to-date fittings is for sale. Enquiries can be made of Box No. 8565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5012

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE—Daily, monthly or weekly. Terms very reasonable. Book your order from now for Diwali Holidays. Apply Box No. 8566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5017

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—PURCHASER for a second-hand Hydraulic Press, adapted to pressing jute or hemp bale (Kachha) 3½ maunds weight, density 12½ cubic feet, manufactured by John King and Co., of Calcutta. J. N. SIL, Pleader, SEONI.
K R4990

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CUTTINGS of PASTE BOARD, PULP BOARD and STRAW BOARD any quantity on a reasonable price. Samples and rates. BENGAL PASTE BOARD AND PAPER MILLS, LTD., 121/4, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA.
PB

PIANOS rendered useless through neglect can be transformed into new ones at minimum cost. SAPOORJI CHANJIBHOY, Grant Road.
N R5010

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—INDIAN STATES; 25 different Rajahs' Portraits Re. 1/6. 50 diff. Native Types only, Rs. 2/10. The lot 75 diff. Rs. 3/12 IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LD., ALLAHABAD.
L 14409

WANTED—A second hand BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE BOOK. Latest edition preferred. Apply stating price to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNERS to start a Saw Mill in Malabar or Mangalore. Prospects very good. Two latest band Saw Mills ready on hand. Apply for particulars to "D" care of "Advt Dept." to "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4902

WANTED—A WORKING or SLEEPING PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, to finance an Inter-Provincial Agency Business. No speculation. Sound security offered regarding refund of entire capital within three years, with a profit of 50 per cent and prospects of an independent Provincial Agency. An excellent opportunity for men with small capital desirous of making temporary investment or of entering the business line. Please write at once to Box No. 8545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4951

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid Arthrites, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted. R4932

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE FRESH MILK 6 annas seer (in sealed can). Apply to THE PERSIAN DAIRY, Byculla, Bombay (8)
T R4956

SHIPPING AND CLEARING WORK will be executed at moderate rates. Cargo will be consigned to any Port or Railway Station. Prompt attention will be given to up-country customer Please apply to BHAWANDAS & SONS. Vadgadi No. 48-58, Bombay.
T R4877

THE GOA EXPOSITION BUREAU 1922—The above Bureau will render all necessary assistance and afford facilities to intending visitors to the Shrine of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER during the forthcoming Exposition in December next. Those desirous of going to Goa for the occasion are requested to communicate with Messrs. OVERSEAS & INLAND GENERAL AGENCY, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R4966

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR, DENTIST

has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

(Personally attends all patients.).

Telephone No. 5960.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sundays 10 to 12 noon. R4988

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st October, 1922, the Office of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be REMOVED to Contractor Building, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS AND CO.
Agents.
359, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st September 1922. 14410

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited will be REMOVED to Contractor Building, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate on the 1st October, 1922.

For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.,
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1922.
t C14411

NOTICE.

(Incorporated in England.)
THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 27th September to 30th September, both days inclusive.
C14396

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED by Spalate Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, Italy.

Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R4985

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 26th September 1922, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to the 30th June 1922, and to sanction the declaration of the Dividend and Bonus to the staff.
2. To elect the Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring forward in the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September to 3rd October, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & COMPANY,
Secretaries & Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be paid, on production of Share Certificate, at the Office of the Company, at Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on and after the 6th October 1922 to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register of the Company on the 26th September, 1922. C14415

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1922. C14412

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 36th Dividend of Rs. 25 per share will be paid at the Company's office, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 25th September, 1922, between 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names are on the Register of the Company on 15th August, 1922.

RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1922. C14184

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.

I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.

II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premisee between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
98, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, by the Bombay Millowners' Association, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Applicants must have secretarial experience and thorough technical knowledge and practical training in the Cotton Textile Industry, particularly in regard to General Mill organization, as the duties will entail the handling of questions relating to Wages, Labour, Trade Marks and other industrial matters. Holders of degrees B. Sc. Tech. or M. Sc. Tech. preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Three years' Agreement. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience, enclosing testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C14419

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

LOST or MISPLACED—One Share Certificate No. 1969 of the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, standing on the name of K. R. Subbaramiah Setty has been LOST or MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said Share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office 309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date of this Notice, after which date no Claim will be considered and Duplicate Certificate will be issued to K. R. Subbaramiah Setty.
PB 14418

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of country spirit for consumption in the Palanpur State for one year commencing from 1st November, 1922. Forms of the Tender and the supply contract may be obtained from the Excise Officer, Palanpur State. Tenders will be opened on the 2nd October, 1922.

A. S. DHAMAT,
for Excise Officer,
Palanpur State. C14350

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of:—

4. Four 200 Kilo-Watt, 440 volts, D. C. Crompton compound wound Dynamos direct driven by Marshall horizontal Compound Condensing Engines running at a speed of 106 r. p.m.
2. Two Lankashire Boilers 8 ft. 0 in. dia. 30 ft. 0 in. long complete with mounting and superheaters, certified for 160 lbs. pressure per sq. inch. Capacity 6,000 lbs. of water per hour.

Tenders which should be addressed to the DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES, 6, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA, and endorsed "Purchase of Electrical Plant" will be opened on the 20th October, 22. The Plant may be seen on application to the Superintendent, Metal and Steel Factory, Lahapore, Nawabgunj.
TA C14381

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT MAZGAON.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase including demolition, removal of material and clearing site of one three storied bungalow, one cottage, one outhouse and two chawls, as shown on plan, (which can be inspected in the office of the Undersigned), situated in the compound known as "Nawab of Surat's Property" west of Ollivant Bridge.

2. The site should be cleared within two and a half months after the acceptance of the tender.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two and a half months from the date of the acceptance of tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

4. All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District & Works, Ravelin Street, Fort, and marked "TENDER FOR MAZGAON BUILDINGS", and should reach the undersigned not later than 2nd October, 1922.

5. The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

J. T. McINTYRE,
Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works.
TA C14402

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2315 of 1922.

AMBALAL NARSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as a Share Broker in Bombay ..... Plaintiff
vs.
(1) PANACHAND KASTURCHAND, and (2) CHHOTALAL MANEKCHAND, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gole Pitha, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
CHHOTALAL MANEKCHAND,
The Second Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit inter alia against you to recover Rs. 8,997-8-0 mentioned in the Plaint herein together with interest, costs and interest on Judgment and the Plaintiff has been given liberty to serve the Writ of Summons upon you by inserting a Notice containing substance of the Writ of Summons in Newspapers.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of October, 1922, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1922.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C14417

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VADILAL MULCHAND and Messrs. TRICUMLAL GOPALDAS, a firm, carrying on business in partnership under the name style and firm of Messrs. Vadilal Tricumlal and Co., Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 (seventy eight) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3373, New No. 10173 and Old Survey No. 2950, New Survey No. 2/5754 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 766 and Street Nos. 127-129 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/947 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Dorabji Karavala, on or towards the West by the property of Noorbai, widow of Ismail Adam, on or towards the North by the property of Gamna Mala and on or towards the South by Bapty Road and which said premises are now occupied by the vendors and his tenants in Witness Whereof the said Vendors have hereto set their respective land and seal the day and year first above written.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1922.
AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14416

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 82 of 1918.

DAMJI DHARSI and ors. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RATANCHAND DAYACHAND and ors. .....Defendants.

THE above suit was decided in favour of the Jain community on the 16th of December, 1920, and the defendants in the above suit have filed an appeal against the said decision.

By the said decree, our clients Messrs. Dewkaran Mulji and Nemchand Maneckchand were appointed Receivers of the properties in suit situate at Love Lane and known as the Byculla Jain Temple lands.

The Bombay Improvement Trust acquired a very large plot of land out of the Byculla Jain Temple lands, and the Jain community was considerably aggrieved at the proposed acquisition by the Improvement Trust. Some of the Jains taking advantage of the feelings of the Jain community have dishonestly and maliciously made allegations against our said clients by writing letters in the Daily Papers and by publishing leaflets alleging that our clients the Receivers were solely responsible for the acquisition of the lands by the Improvement Trust and our clients therefore think it necessary to give explanation in public with regard to the said allegations.

Our clients the Receivers in the above suit had nothing to do with the acquisition proceedings. The acquisition proceedings were conducted by Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas as attorneys for the first defendant Mr. Ratanchand Dayachand and his brothers, and our clients, Messrs. Dewkaran Mulji and Nemchand Manekchand, the Receivers herein, took no part in the said acquisition proceedings, as they were not authorised to do so by the said decree. After Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas had put forth the valuation, the Collector awarded the sum of Rs. 3,58,817 for the land acquired by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and, as our clients were appointed Receivers of the said land, the Trust paid the amount to our clients, and they were authorised to receive the moneys and invest the same. Beyond receiving the said amount of compensation moneys and investing the same, our clients had absolutely nothing to do with the acquisition proceedings which were entirely attended to by Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the said Mr. Ratanchand Dayachand and his brothers. The Jain community will, therefore, see that all the allegations made against our clients as Receivers with regard to the acquisition of the Charity lands are absolutely unfounded, and our clients propose to take action against the persons who have falsely and maliciously made these allegations in order to create ill-feeling against our clients.

Dated at Bombay this 23rd day of Sept, 1922.
A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dewkaran Mulji and Nemchand Manekchand, the Receivers herein.
14422

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Information of Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy
and
Order under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

THE ORDER made by me in the above matter on the 25th ultimo, has been varied under the provisions of Section 144 Clause (4) C. P. C. so as to permit any Dawoodi Bohra desiring to attend the mosque opposite the Charai Road Station for the purpose of prayer to do so by going along the passage leading from the Queen's Road to the Bohra Burial Ground and through the opening at the northern most end of the Sanitarium known as the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium and entering the said mosque by the door at the rear. Save as aforesaid the said order of the 25th August, 1922, stands.

Dated this 7th September, 1922.
CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD.
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
C14414

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANDURANG BALKRISHNA VAIDYA of Bombay-Hindu Inhabitant a Clerk in the employ of the Indian Constructions Co. Ltd., Bombay, residing at Kakadwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased
GOVIND BALKRISHNA VAIDYA of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kakadwadi, Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are here by cited to come and see the Proceedings it they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & COMPANY,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C14413

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PEARLS AND PRIVATE BUYERS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND PEARL NOSE RING.

Under instructions from the Comptoir National d'Escompte De Paris (French Bank) and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the under mentioned valuable pearls, etc.

1 Pearl Mala of 44 beads,
1 Pearl Nose Ring of 16 beads 2 Diamonds, 2 emerald manies and 1 ruby mani.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th September 1922, at the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth ninth a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 48, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1556, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of landed properties situated at Santa Cruz and at Elphinstone Road near Dadar, advertised for sale on Sunday the 24th and Monday the 25th instant respectively has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD CHAIN, CHAMS, BUTTONS, RINGS, SILVER STUDS, TRUNK, CLOTHES, SUNDRIES, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. MEGRAJ MAGHANMAL, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Monday, the 9th October 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold chain, charms, buttons, rings, silver studs, waist chain, trunk, clothes, sundries, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI ROAD, OPPOSITE TURNER RAOD BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Paionji, the following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., on SUNDAY the 1st October, 1922, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at the premises at Bandra.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land now forming together one piece of land, situate at Palli Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasureing four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (4,922) square yards or thereabouts, together with bungalows outhouses and other buildings thereon, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz, partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilauwalla and partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba, on or towards the South partly by a footpath or Dhurumund, partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz, partly by the property of Manoel Antone Gonsalves, partly by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Khatkhate and partly by Government ground, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Abdur Rehman Makba and partly by Palli Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the Dhurubund and beyond that by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said land is registered in the Government Records under the following numbers, namely, Agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4, Survey No. 179, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Survey No. 226 Pot No. 4 and Survey No. 227 Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and (except the said Agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bears Non-Agricultural Survey Nos. 230, and 230 A and Entry Nos. 480 and 480-D and the said Agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No. 11 bears entry No. 2085 and the houses standing on the said land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 19 and 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th September.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
COMMENCING THIS WEEK
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
Featuring GRACE DARMOND
Being the life-story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

A priceless Emerald is stolen from an Idol in a Burmese Pagoda in Mandalay and then follows a mystery story that the human mind cannot unravel until the last. A veritable carnival of thrills and sensations.

SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES

They will surprise you.
They will entertain you.

ALSO
The Spot-light Comedian
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"I DO"

A two-reel merry Matrimonial Mix-UP featuring the Monarch of Merriment.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
ON
Wednesday 27th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
(S T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Saturday 30th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
AND
Sunday 1st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATIECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9 45
THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.
ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith
Through the Ages:
Man—Woman
—Marriage
IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9
Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing.—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison
FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
IN THE DRAMA ETERNAL!
Man—Woman
Marriage
Something too great for comparison with anything that's gone before.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S SPECIAL MUSICAL TREAT.
NEXT WEDNESDAY at 6-15
THE
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Director .....EDWARD BEHR.
Will give their
THIRD MID-WEEK
MUSICAL MATINEE
The Programme will contain:—
Suite for Piano and Strainge "Gressenhall Suite" ..... WOODS
Two Swedish Folk ...Melodies.....SVENSEN
Romance For Strings.....SIBELIUS
ARIA. Rondo from "La Somnabula".....BELLIN.
Vocal Waltz "Nymphes et Sylvaix.....BEMBERG.
GAVTTE and MINET .....LEE-WILLIAMS
VOCALIST:—MISS HILLA C. J. WADIA. Soprano.

All communications should be addressed—Director, Bombay Symphony. Orchestra, New High School For Girls, 5 Napier Road, Fort.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Manager: (Bombay Circuit) JAMES McGRATH.
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INDIA'S IMPORTANT
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By permission of R. Doyly Carte, Esq. present for the first time in the East their.
GILBERT
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SULLIVAN
OPERA COMPANY
In their World-renowned Repertoire headed by the famous London Star from the Savoy and Lyric Theatres
and
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Saturday September 30th at 9-30 p. m. prompt and Sunday October 1st at 5-30 p. m. prompt.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE MIKADO"
Monday and Tuesday, October 2nd and 3rd, at 9-30 p. m. prompt.
"THE GONDOLIERS"
Wednesday and Thursday, October 4th and 5th, at 9-30 p. m. prompt
"H. M. S PINAFORE"
Friday and Saturday, October 6th and 7th, at 9-30 p.m. prompt
"IOLANTHE"
PLANS at ROSE & Co., Ltd.

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TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
MITCHELL LEWIS
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"Faith of the Strong"
The Programme includes the LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

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UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
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PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
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Latest Spanish Dances
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KARNA
The Deserted Son of Kunti
IN 7 REELS
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The National Film Co.
DADAR.
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EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 p. m.

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RAJA
PARIKSHIT
OR
Janmejaya's Serpent Sacrifice
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The story exhibiting the force of Evil and its consequent death by the hands of the Good bringing into display the MAHATMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT.
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The International Screen Magazine in the Programme.
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UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday the 27th September 1922
(At 8-15 p. m.)
SAUBHADRA
Saturday the 30th September 1922
(3 p. m. At Noon)
DRAUPADI
Sunday the 1st October 1922
(At Noon 3 p.m.
VIDYA HARAN

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations	24th Sept.	Total from 1st June to date	24th Sept.	Total from 1st June to date	Departure from Avge to date
	In. Cs.		In. Cs.		
Colaba (Observatory)	0 23	67 98	84	92 39	39
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	8	31 45	41
Sassoon (Gen. Pol. Hospital)	..	..	8	48 44	12
Sprott (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	5	01 41	33
Keay & Co. Cumballa Hill					

SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Hours of observations since 8-30 a.m. 22nd Sept. to 8-30 a.m. 23rd Sept.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. reduced to sea level	29.767
Temperature of air	76.5
Dry Bulb Thermometer	84.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7
Dew Point	0.911
Relative Humidity of air	4
Extent of cloud: sky (See Weather Report)	
Maximum temperature of air	92.3
Minimum temperature of air	77.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW., NSE., WNW., SSE.
Total movement of Wind in miles	0.47
Rain of Rain	6.97
Total fall during month	69.75
Do. from 1st June to date	0.00
Total number of hours in which Sunshine was recorded	11rd

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	9	m 0 51	27 0	m 6 3	17 4
S.	10	m 1 21	26 10	m 7 1	17 9
M.	11	m 1 53	26 6	m 7 26	18 3
Tu.	12	m 2 25	26 3	m 7 57	17 8
W.	13	m 2 44	26 1	m 8 46	18 4
Th.	14	m 3 26	25 5	m 9 5	18 4
F.	15	m 4 47	25 7	m 11 4	19 6
S.	16	m 6 8	25 9	m 0 4	21 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept. 9 (Saturday)	6h. 25m'	6h. 48m.
" 10 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
" 11 (Monday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 46m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44m.
" 14 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
" 15 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Sept. 8th 1h. 17-2m.p.m.; Last Quarter, 14th, 3h 50-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 21st, 10th. 8-3m. a.m.; Quarter 28th, 4h, 10-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and Ambala and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Hissar. Day temperature was below the average.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.67in. of rain while Mainpuri had 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Jacobabad day temperature was below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Bombay day temperature was below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.35in. of rain while Ahmednagar had 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Sholapur humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur and Bijapur. Night temperature was below the average at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased still further over the reporting area and has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the United Provinces. The largest fall reported is 0.67in. at Allahabad. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal in the United Provinces and the north and east Punjab.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Deccan. A few falls are probable in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd September, 1922:—

Aided by the western disturbance rainfall was extended in Bengal and Assam. A depression has formed in the north of the Bay and may be developing into a storm. Another depression from the north-west is approaching Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, the east United Provinces, South Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, Mysore, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Victoria Point three; Mergui two; Kyaukpyu one; Sibsagar one and a half; Silchar, Saugor Island, Berhampore one; Mymensingh, Dinajpore one and a half; Jalpaiguri two; Balasore one; Sambalpur, Ranchi one and a half; Purnea, Gaya one; Darbhanga three; Patna two; Gorakhpur one; Benares four and Udaipur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD SEPT. 1922.

Stations	Rainfall in last 24 hours	Total rainfall from 1st June to date	Departure from Avge to date
PRESENT—			
Bushire	—	—	—
Do. 10th	—	0	—6.02
Jask	—	0	—2.06
Muscat	—	—	—
Do. 20th	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—			
Multan	—	0.36	—2.46
Kawalpindi	—	2.04	+2.56
Lahore	—	0.59	+1.16
Hissar	—	0.15	+4.46
Ambala	—	0.26	+6.12
Delhi	—	0.76	0.63
UNITED PROVINCES			
Agra	—	0.27	+4.53
Mainpuri	—	0.52	+11.12
Jhansi	—	0.73	+4.12
Cawnpore	—	0.06	+15.40
Allahabad	—	0.67	+8.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA			
Jacobabad	—	0.24	—2.17
Karachi	—	1.73	—4.17
Ajmer	—	0.75	—5.01
Jaipur	—	0.19	—4.86
Kotah	—	0.39	+2.29
Mount Abu	—	0.11	—5.26
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—			
Bhuj	—	0.24	—3.07
Dwarka	—	0.18	—5.32
Veraval	—	0.30	—6.77
Rajkot	—	0.39	—18.01
Bhavnagar Para	—	0.72	—2.47
Surat	—	0.29	+1.98
Ahmedabad	—	0.64	+3.54
Deesa	—	0.28	+4.85
Neemuch	—	0.39	+11.17
Indore	—	0.32	+3.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES			
Jubbulpore	—	0.98	+10.41
Saugor	—	1.29	+11.61
Hoshangabad	—	0.39	—4.09
Khandwa	—	0.01	—5.15
Akola	—	0.55	+3.69
Amraoti	—	0.06	—0.79
Nagpur	—	0.96	—1.85
Chanda	—	0.93	+3.09
Raipur	—	0.47	+4.46
KONKAN—			
Bombay	—	0.09	+3.18
Ratnagiri	—	0.11	+2.36
Marmugao	—	0.11	+2.24
Karwar	—	0.03	—3.64
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—			
Malegaon	—	0.03	0.93
Ahmednagar	—	0.11	2.50
Poona	—	0.01	+3.70
Sholapur	—	0.03	—3.26
Bijapur	—	0.06	4.78
Belgaum	—	0.02	—7.97
Kaladgi	—	0.00	—2.14
Aurangabad	—	0.10	+0.14
Nizamabad (Indor)	—	0.35	—7.42
Hyderabad	—	0.11	—6.72
MALABAR AND COASTS—			
Mangalore	—	0.84	+13.27
Calicut	—	0.46	+12.52
Cochin	—	0.46	+8.46
Colombo	—	0.16	—4.89
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—			
Masulipatam	—	0.46	—7.15
Bellary	—	0.12	—7.59
Cuddapah	—	0.76	—2.50
Madras	—	0.09	—6.88
Bangalore	—	0.09	—6.88
Coimbatore	—	0.01	—1.38
Trichinopoly	—	0.09	—2.61
Negapatam	—	0.48	—0.88

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"THE WHITE RIDER"
A most sensational drama, with a beautiful Love story and thrills and "Punch" of a Serial.
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TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.
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POONA RACING SEASON.

LAST DAY—BIG MEETING.

FLOREAL WINS THE ST LEGER

The last of the big meetings of the Poona Racing season was held yesterday before a large and enthusiastic attendance. The weather was fine throughout the evening. There were more interesting events on the card. The three divisions of the Warwick Plate, a handicap event for horses in the 3rd Division, were the first three events on the card. Proceedings started with the third division of this plate. Ila's Fancy and Barbary declined leaving a field of thirteen to contest the issue. Carton Pierre, Bouillotte and Right Royal attracted the bulk of supporters. Bouillotte, well ridden by Ruiz, won comfortably from Right Royal and Mary's Lamb.

The first division of the same plate was the next race in which only Robina declined. Huon River, Nurse Bobs and Laranja found many supporters. This race was won by Daphnis who gave Godfrey his first win this season. He also won with Crushed Glass in the Eclipse Plate. The second division of this plate was won by My Eva who beat Woorali.

The Sirur Plate of 1 mile for Country Breds saw Jovial a slightly better favourite than Sugar Cane. He won beating his stable companion Steel Bule who carried the crushing weight of 11-4. Sugar Cane placed fourth.

The Sefton Steeplechase was the next event on the programme. It was won by Traveller—a very consistent performer who was installed hot favourite. Elham Valley and Jessie fell, the latter broke her leg and had to be destroyed.

The Kirkee Plate of 5 furlongs for Arab horses in the I and II divisions saw a field of ten out, only Tit Bits declining. Kooleb was a better favourite than Waterloo. Dublin was also well backed. Waterloo won a good race from Dublin. Nevermind placed third.

The St. Leger Plate. R. C. distance, was the next and biggest event. Though a handicap event for horses in the 1st Division only a moderate field of 10 starters participated. Sweet Adare and Mr. Galstaun's bracket started almost equal favourites. The invincible Floreal won again in fine style from Sweet Adare. Marcodia placed a good third. Simon's Choice and Christmas Holiday were expected to do much better than run in the ruck.

The most open race of the day was the Eclipse Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions but owing to peculiar handicapping it was properly speaking a contest of second-class performers for no one could expect Owen Roe to start, good as he is, with 10-12 and Goldgainer with 10-2. Admitting that Owen Roe is a smasher and that he was up against second-class horses a comparative line taken between this horse and Goldgainer shows a penalty of 7 lbs. for his last win in the Newmarket Plate. Such a penalty is nothing out of the ordinary in weights up to a racing level but when you near 11 stone this 7lbs. penalty represents much more than the handicapper apparently thought fit to even consider. Galway Gate had to be content in Poona with the Trial Plate, a so-called terms race. In the handicap events he got the knock-out on every occasion he tried to compete. Apparently this horse and Owen Roe must now be kept in glass cases for some future eventuality which may or may not arise. Owen Roe at 10-12, and Chummy at 7-5 is a mighty big handicap.

Crushed Glass who has come down considerably in weight won this race in good style, returning a dividend of 36-1. Roleodere placed second and Joy Girl third. The start for this race was every poor and this no doubt minimised the chances of many good performers.

The Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate brought the proceedings to a close. It was a handicap for Arab horses in the I and II divisions. Union Jack Winning Post and March Along declined leaving a field of sixteen to fight the issue. Karikata, Kusra and Mentor attracted most attention. The winner however turned up in Malta carrying 7-9 who beat Ishallah and Rose Hill. Karikata placed fourth.

Details:—

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. (Handicap for horses III Division).

Mr Chaddens' BOUILLOTTE 8-13 Ruiz ...
Mr Cannon's RIGHT ROYAL 8-9 Barnett
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MARY'S LAMB 8-2 Bullock ... 3
Mr King's LIVELY 8-10 Townsend ...

Also ran:—Carton Pierre, Meg Merrilies, Some Scribe, Royal Jewel, Lomo, Ila's Fancy, Barbary, Merion, White Dart, Lady Changeful and Duet.

The race:—A good start saw Bouillotte leading with Mary's Lamb, Right Royal, Royal Jewel and Lively. At the 4th furlong Lively, Meg Merrilies, Some Scribe and Lomo were prominent. At the turn Some Scribe, Lomo and Meg Merrilies tired. Bouillotte was the first into the straight and though Right Royal challenged could make no impression on the leader. Won by three-quarter lengths, head second and third one and three-quarter lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 15 seconds.

Favourite:—Carton Pierre.

Trainer:—T. Fergusson.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS 8-4 Aldridge ... 1
Mr Vernon's BALIRA 8-4 Morris ... 2
Mr Singhanee's BRITOMART 9-8 Hewitt 3
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WALHACHIN 8-9 Purtoosingh ... 4

Did not run:—Robina.

Also ran:—Gold Reef, Huon River, Nurse Bobs, Laranja, Florella, and The Lily.

The race:—Bohea was the first to get away with Nurse Bobs, Gold Reef, Brittomart and Daphnis. The Lily lying last. At the 4th furlong Daphnis improved her position and was close up to the leaders. At the turn Nurse Bobs was still leading with Bohea and Daphnis behind. In the straight Daphnis overhauled the leader and won a good race by one length. Balira made a late rush and secured second place. Three-quarter length second and third, short head third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 15 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 154; Places Rs. 42 and Rs. 41/8.

Favourites:—Nurse Bobs and Huon River.

Trainer:—E. S Godfrey.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's MY EVA, 8-9 Barnett ... 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI 8-6 Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr Vernon's PERCIVAL 8-2 Morris ... 3
Mr Patel's ZIGOMAR 8-13 Harrison ... 4

Also ran:—Sospello, Paragua, Rakings, Glass Rock, Silver Wedding, Limehouse Lights, and Milkmaid.

The race:—My Eva went to the front at once, followed by Sospello, Paragua, Rakings last. At the 4th furlong, My Eva was at the head of affairs and led into the bend, where Sospello, Paragua and Silver Wedding tired. As they raced into the straight Woorali improved his position and challenged the leader unsuccessfully, My Eva winning by one and-a-three-quarter lengths, one and-a-quarter lengths second and third, one length third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 14 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs 24/8 and Rs. 21.

Favourite:—My Eva.

Trainer:—C B Mahomed.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs 500. A handicap for Country-Breds.

Mr Heath's JOVIAL 9-1 Burn ... 1
Mr Heath's STEEL BLUE 11-4 W Huxley 2
Mr Norman's BETTER HOPE 9-0 Hewitt 3
Mr Vernon's SUGARCANE 9-4 Morris ... 4

Did not run:—Cider.

Also ran:—Bhopal Hope, Mountain Apple, Sweet Apple, Black Top, Discarded, Manle, By Jove, Come On, Cuidon, Toddy, and Delligate.

The race:—Getting away on excellent terms Better Hope took command from the start and kept the lead the greater part of the journey. Mountain Apple, Delegate and Bhopal Hope with Steel Blue and Jovial being near behind. At the bend Jovial and Steel Blue closed up, and in the straight Jovial improved his position and ran out an easy winner, his stable companion a close second and Better Hope third. Sugarcane came in a late fourth. Won by half-a-length, half-a-length second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 45 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 19. Rs. 24 and Rs. 45/8.

Favourites:—Steel Blue and Jovial.

Trainer:—S Mahalla.

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 3/4 miles

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses III Division.

Col. Commdt Poole and Marriott's TRAVELLER 12-10 Capt Misa ... 1
Capt Spooner's TUGBOAT 12-0 Owner ... 2
Capt E S Sword's CORKSCREW 9-7 Mr Lyons ... 3

Did not run:—Bohunk.

Also ran:—Repartee, Major Saxham, Tessie, Elham Valley, and Bristol Cream.

The race:—From a level start Corkscrew went to the front and showed the way to Tugboat, Tessie, Major Saxham. This order was preserved for two rounds of the course and in the third the leaders began to tire and Traveller gradually made up ground and came up with them. For the last two fields Traveller led from Tessie but the latter fell at the last fence, leaving Traveller to win.

Time:—6 minutes 12 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1818; Places Rs. 158 Rs. 36/8 and Rs. 27/8.

Favourite:—Traveller.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE KIRKEE PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arab Ponies I & II Division.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 8-11 Ruiz ... 1
Mr Noble's DUBLIN 8-11 Morris ... 2
Mr Fezi's NEVERMIND 8-8 Burn ... 3
Mr Goculdass' TRADE MARK 8-11 S J Meekings ...

Did not run:—Tit-Bits.

Also ran:—Kooleb, Arthur, Summerton, Century, Honeysuckle and Sammy

The race:—Waterloo led for a time, and then Sammy took command till the bend where Nevermind and Arthur closed up. Waterloo was the first to enter into the straight hotly pursued by Dublin, but the leader stalled off the challenge and won an exciting race by half a length, one and a quarter lengths second and third, half a length third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 7 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29/8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 29.

Favourites:—Waterloo and Kooleb.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Mr Galstaun's FLOREAL 9-0 Doble ...
Mr Cannon's SWEET ADARE 9-7 Barnett
Mr Heath's MARCODIA 8-4 Walker ...
Mr Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU 8-2 Lambert ...

Also ran:—Simon's Choice, Carborundum, Marmion, Unitol, Christmas Holiday, Charlie's Smile.

The race:—After Sweet Adare had broken the tape, they got away on level terms. The first to pass the Grand Stand was Sweet Adare, Marmion, Christmas Holiday and William the Beau. At 10th furlong Marmion was in front with Marcodia, Christmas Holiday, Simon's Choice and Carborundum, Unitoi and Charlie's Smile joined up at the mile. Simon's Choice was last. At the turn Floreal and Sweet Adare were prominent with Marcodia on the outside. Sweet Adare entered the straight first, but at the half distance Floreal made a grand run and won a fine race by a head, one and three quarter lengths second and third, three quarter lengths third and fourth

Time:—2 minutes 47 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21/8; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25.

Favourites:—Floreal and Sweet Adare.

Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS 7-12 Herbert
Mr S N Mahomed's BELVEDERE 8-3 Burn
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's JOY GIRL 7-9 Townsend ...

Also ran:—Ply mouth Rock, Nicety, Footsedal, Mist, Kilrea, Vallance, Trostan, Resilience, Dornia, Zea, Chummy, Flight Errant, Lover True.

The race:—A straggling start and Zea flashed out ahead of the field, her close companions being Crushed Glass, Joy Girl and Kilrea. At the 4th furlong Belvedere and Dornia moved up. The first at the turn was Belvedere, Crushed Glass and Joy Girl. They raced into the straight Belvedere with a slight advantage, but Crushed Glass came in with a determined run and snatched the verdict on the post by a head, half a length second and third, half a length third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 1 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 364/8; Places Rs. 116, Rs. 66 and Rs. 36/8.

Favourites:—Resilience and Plymouth Rock.

Trainer:—F S Godfrey.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs I and II Divisions.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's MALTA 7-9 Thompson ... 1
Messrs Sangidas Jesiram's ISHALLAH 7-13 Townsend ... 2
Mr Goculdass' ROSEHILL 8-1 Lambert ... 3
Messrs Shamlan and Mahomed's KARIKATA 8-11 Burn ... 4

Did not run:—Union Jack, Winning Post, and March Along.

Also ran:—Dartmoor, Kusra, Cessation, Karikata Tipperary, Bismark, Mandil, Mentor, Rosehill, Kitchener, Bahadorjung, Apollo, Brindisi, and Good Star.

The race:—Tipperary led with Kitchener, Mentor and Karikata, Apollo lying last. At the 6th furlong Kitchener held the lead, Karikata, Mentor, Bismark, Apollo and Tipperary being her nearest attendants. Karikata was still leading at the 4th furlong and Malta now came up handy. Karikata was the first into the straight with Ishallah, Rosehill and Malta on the rails. Near the distance Ishallah and Malta fought out the issue, the latter winning by a short head, three-quarter length second and third, three quarter length third and fourth.

Time—1 minute 52 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 139; Places Rs. 58/8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26.

Favourite:—Cessation.

Trainer:—Owner.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Association Football matches played to-day, resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Tottenham Hotspur, one; Arsenal, two; Aston Villa, two; Middlesboro, two; Bolton Wanderers, three; Birmingham, nil; Liverpool, three; Burnley, nil; Cardiff City, nil; Everton, two; Chelsea, four; Oldham, nil; Manchester City, three; Huddersfield, one; Nottingham Forest, one; Sheffield, nil; Stoke, nil; West Bromwich, two; Blackburn, nil; Sunderland, nil; Newcastle United, three; Preston, one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley, five, Derwy County nothing; Blackpool, one; Southampton, two; Leeds, one; Bradford City, nil; Wolves, one; Bury, one; Clapton, nil; Port Vale, nil; Coventry, two; Manchester United, nil; Crystal Palace, nil; Leicester City, one; Hull, one; Fulham, nil; The Wednesday, nil; Notts County, one; South Shields, two; Rotherham County, nil; Westham United, nil; Stockport County, one.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Northern).

Bradford, two; Walsall, two; Chesterfield, two; Crewe Alexandra, one; Darlington three; Barrow, two; Durham City, four; Accrington Stanley, one; Grimsby, nil; Wigan, nil; Halifax, three; Tranmere, one; Hartlepools, three; Ashington, one; Lincoln City, one; Stalybridge, one; Nelson, two; Southport, nil; Rochdale, five; Wrexham, nil.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Southern).

Millwall, one; Aberdare, nil; Northampton, one; Brentford, one; Queen's Park Rangers, nil; Brighton, nil; Bristol City, nil; Bristol Rovers, one; Merthyr, three; Charlton, nil; Swansea, one; Gillingham, nil; Suton, three; Swindon, two; Portsmouth, two; Newport, nil; Norwich City, two; Southend, one; Reading, nil; Plymouth, one; Exeter City, one; Watford, two.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Falkirk, two; Aberdeen, two; Airdrieonians, nil; Alloa, two; Clyde, three; Albion Rovers, nil; Motherwell, four; Ayr United, nil; Dundee, nil; Celtic, one; Partick Thistle, five; Hamilton, three; Hearts, two; Hibernian, two; Kilmarnock, one; Raith Rovers, two; Glasgow Rangers, nil; Greenock Morton, nil; Saint Mirren, three; Third Lanark, one.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 23.

To-day Reuter reported 18 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and free buying by American spinners. The future of the American markets will depend largely in the near future on political developments. Any favourable developments would, we think, allow the strength of the statistical position to have an influence on the market. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable dated this day as under:—

"Local operators are expecting further weakness, Bulls largely liquidated, trade selling chief sustaining influence, consider it advisable to buy on scale down."

Our market continues dull for new crops with only a small volume of business passing.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 463 and steadily declined to Rs. 457 on free selling by Cutcha Candy Marwari brokers. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 456½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 456 and closed at Rs. 451. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 488 and touching Rs. 489 declined to Rs. 487 which was the rate at 4 p.m. There was very little doing in this position. F. M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 410 and eased to Rs. 404½ on general selling, and in sympathy with the decline in Broach. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 345 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday

BROACH CROPS QUOTATIONS (G. P. R.)

Bombay, Sept. 23rd.

			Rs.
Broach	April/May		451
Fully good Bengal	Dec. Jan.		336
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		389
"	Sept.		483

EXPORTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton grabbed &c., for the 56 hours ending 9 p. m. on 22nd sept. 1922.

Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	616	Bs
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	1 45	Owts.
Seed	...	...	...	...	...	22-6	"
Rape, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	150	"
Ingellyseed	...	...	...	...	...	11	"
Copperas	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	"
Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	"
Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	2 27	"
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	116	"
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	1 61	"
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	"
Myrobalans	...	...	...	...	...	4129	"
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	"
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	"
Castor	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	"
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	"
Ajwa	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	1511	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 23.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-7-3.
Bars gold forward, 27-7-3.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-8-3.
Bars silver ready, 92-7.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 92-7.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 92-8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T. 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 15/33.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 9/16.
Tone of Exchange—Market quiet but steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 388.
Bank's buying 8 M/st D A, Frcs 388.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 388.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 165.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 902.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 191.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 355.
London gold ready—ch. 92.9.
London silver ready—d. 35.4.
London silver forward—d. 35.4.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.41⅞.
French Exchange, Frcs 88.30.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.70.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 61.60.
Italian Exchange, Lires 105.00.
German Exchange, Marks 6200.
Prague Exchange, Krone 141.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan, 83-12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100-6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1920 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES

The market closed quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 108, Central 34 xd, Tata Bank 15/12 and Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3000, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 70, Birla Mills 75, Bombay Cotton 1000, Bombay dyeing 1375 xd, Bradbury 950, Century 740 Central India 4620, Colaba Land 2145, Coorla 263-12, Crescent 472-8, Edward Sassoon 410-8, Elphinstone 132-8, Fazulbhoy 1245, Gokak 232-8, Indian Bleaching 212-8, Indore-Malwa 617-8, Jamshed Mfg. 390, Kohinoor 2245 xd, Luxmi Cotton 5475, Madhavrao Scindia 205, Madhowji 420, Mathuradas 700, M. Petit 4550 xd, Mever Sassoon 260 xd, Morarji 6800, New Great 747-8, New City 630, Pabani 792-8, Phoenix 835, Shapurji 295, Simplex 720, Standard 2430, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 4700, Tata Mill 1080, Vishnu Cotton 2200 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 440, Bombay-Burma 482-8, Bombay-Burma N I 135 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 8-4, Bombay Tramway 117-8, Bombay Steam 205, Bundi Cement 38-8, Indian Cement 270, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1160, New India 17-4, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron ord 53-12, Tata Iron def 203-12, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 7-8.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

We are advised that, owing to the fact that the United States Daylight Saving Bill will terminate on the 23rd/24th instant, and the Summer Time Act will remain in operation in this country until the 7th/8th October, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain open until 4-30 p.m. from the 25th September to the 6th October.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Banks	Paid up Amount	Face Value, paid	Div.	Last Quote Div. then to be	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	8¾	8¾
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	7½	Xd
Baroda	80	100	Jan-July	7½	75
Imperial	800	800	Jan-July	60½	1360
Do. Commercial	150	—	—	40	378 8
Bary	50	100	Jan-July	7½	108
India	40	80	Feb-Oct.	7½	94 xd
Indian Bank	12 1/2	76	—	se. 6	10/..
Chartered	5.8	5.8	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	5.8	5.16	—	6	12
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8125	500	—	£ 3	£ 118
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 5 12 1/2	—	—	16½	£ 38/-
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	5½	16

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prefd.	600	600	—	11 1	8½	615 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	—	8 4/4		102
Central Provinces	100	100	—	8½		85 xd
Dhrangadra	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2		98
Jhalawar	100	100	Feb-Aug	2 1/2		98
Oudh Sitapur	9	100	Mar-Sept.	1/4½		65
Saurashtra	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3½		75 xd
Simla Light	100	100	Jan-Jan	11½		115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	3 1/2½		550
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—		65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	2-10	30/-	
Damanhua	5	—	—	—		4
General mining	10	—	—	32	1/2½	26 8
Indian Cement	250	250	—	30		270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	—	10		2 5
" Defd	40	40	—	194	10	116
Shivrajpur	10	10	—	6-8-6		29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	3000
Alliance cotton	100	100	—	40	320 n
Appollo	80	80	Feb-Jan.	8	70
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	75
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1 00
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apr.	74/8	1375 xd
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	900
Bombay Industrial	100	100	—	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	40	740
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	250	46.0
Coloba Land	700	700	March	90	145
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	36	2 5 4
Crescent	400	400	July-Dec.	80	472 8
Currimbhoy	250	250	—	110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	110
E. D. Sassoon United	1 1/2	100	Sep.	88 8	4 14
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	28	410/8 xd
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	132 8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	—	130	1245
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	145	2000
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	85
Gokak	100	100	—	15	232/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	16	212 8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	56	617 8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	56	390
Kastoorchand	100	500	July-Dec.	80	700
Kusasi	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	8.5
Kuschand mill's	28	28	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	16/4 xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	75/8	2.45 xd
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	250	5475
Madhavrao Scindia	200	200	—	28	205
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	420
Mathuradas	600	600	May-Nov.	48	700
Manockji Petit	—	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	4550 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	.6 xd
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	600	6800
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	35	747 8
New City	100	100	—	35	630
Pabani	250	250	—	90	792/8
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	870
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	180	835
Premier	100	100	May	—	134 8
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	225
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	240
Sassoon Docks	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	130
Shapurji	100	101	Aug-Sept	30	195
Shamji	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	15,800 n
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	7.0
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	24.0
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	1 00
"Swadeshi"	500	500	Apr-Oct	300	4700
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	65	1080
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	100	2200 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	—	6 o/o	105
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	—	3	745
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	—	5	117 8
Tata Hydro	1021	1023	Jan	30	788

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	125	—	50		440
B. Burma	—	—	—	—		—
T. Corpo	125	125	—	25		482/8
B. Burma N.I.	80	125	—	10		135 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug	15	o/o	1500
B. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct.	2		8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct	Rs. 41/2	%	205
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July.	22		180
Marcks	100	—	—	12		23
New India Insur.	25	250	—	8		17 4
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%		250
Phillips	40	—	July	10%		4-
Port Canning	1000	—	Sept.	5%		66
Scindia Steam	20	20	—	—		7,8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	24 o/o		51 2
Defd	20	20	Sept.	20		203/12
B. Ord.	75	75	—	—		—
B. Def	400	400	—	—		—
Tata Oil	100	100	—	—		45
Western Ind	62	62	Aug	—		153

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STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

Sept. 23.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 18,131 bales and 19,250 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 31st August last, which shows an increase of 1,383 bales and a decrease of 750 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton twist and yarns on the 31st August last stands at 15,465 packages, which shows a decrease of 718 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during August last has been 12,874 packages of cotton piece-goods and 8,014 packages of yarns. The imports during August, 1922, of cotton piece-goods have been 13,667 apckages and of cotton twist and yarns 7,296 packages including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rahi's Fart No. 2000	39 x 37	1/2 3	13	8	0
" 10,000	40 x	"	16	12	0
" No 33,000	45 x	"	14	13	0
" " 2800	37 x	"	12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 x	"	13	9	0
" Yellow Horse	43 x 39		15	0	0
" No. 2310	44 x 38	1/2	15	0	0
Dewharts BBB	38 x 38	1/2	24	0	0
" 88	38 x 38	1/2	19	0	0
" Ropes No. 8	36 x 36	1/2	17	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2880	44 x 36	1/2	—		
" No. 1800	36 x 37	1/2 38	—		
" No. 3000	38 x 37	1/2 38	—		
Ritchie's No. 819	39 x 37	1 2/38	13	8	0
" No. 4482	41 x	"	17	0	0
" No. 1366	33 x 37	1/2	—		
Forbes 551	38 x 37	1/2 8	—		
Lyon & Shankar	39 x	"	13	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 x 40	Net	26	12	0
Rallis Masjid No. 425	20 x 40	—	14	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29 x 40

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Indian Toys and Glass Mfg. Co., Ld., ord. General Meeting (Messrs. Vijaysen and Co.) 100 Cowasji Patel St., 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 28.

Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall, 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Frank Nelson and Mrs. Rich.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Wakasa Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day (Monday).

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 27th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the following Papers will be read:- (1) "The Pilli Charm: A Study in Singhalese Magic", by Dr. O. Pertold, Ph.D.; (2) "Notes on a Flying Visit of Japan from an Anthropological Point of View", by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, a grand performance of the play "Subhadra" will be staged at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, on Wednesday (the 27th instant) at 8-15 p.m. by the Gandharva Natak Mandali. The proceedings will be utilized in enriching the circulating library. Tickets could be had in Society's hall (opposite Majestic Cinema), Girgaum.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

BY B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

Speakers:—Imamsaheb Ba Vajir, Sjt. Vallabhai J. Patel, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Sjt. Kumar Ahmed, Pandit Mukhund Malaviya, Sjt. Manilal Kothare, Shrimati Perin D. Naoroji, Sjt. Tripathi, Sjt. Abdool Hoosein Mitta and others.

BY BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee will celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi from Thursday next (the 28th instant) to Monday next (the 2nd proximo). Particular attention will be given to the spread of Khadi, the enrolment of members and the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund. Volunteers willing to take part should enrol themselves at the office of the Committee, Khar Road and Hill Road Corner, Bandra.

BY BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All members and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward are requested to join in the hawking of Khaddar to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m., the first day of the Gandhi Birthday Celebration Week.

BY GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Those volunteers who worked during the National Week in the Girgaum Ward are requested to call at the Committee's office at 7 p.m. to-day (Monday) to arrange for a regular sale of Khadi during the Gandhi Week.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Tuesday), when Messrs. Manilal Kothare, Imamsaheb Banzir and other prominent leaders will speak in connection with the mission of Gujrath Vidyapitha in national reconstruction. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will preside on the occasion.

BY "G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

From 26-9-22 to 2-10-22:—House-to-house hawking of Khadi by the Congress volunteers and Sarada Samaj ladies. The Congress Office Khadi shop will be open as usual from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. throughout the week. The Sarada Samaj will conduct a Khadi shop at the Kirtikar's Wadi from 7 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. throughout the week. The girls' 'mela' of the Samaj will go round the "G" Ward daily throughout the week.

Tuesday (the 26th):—A twenty-four hour spinning demonstration by the Sarada Samaj at the Kirtikar's Wadi. A public meeting at Kirtikar's Wadi (opposite Kastoorchand Mills) at 9 p.m. Subject: "Gandhi Week." Speakers: Mukund Malaviya, Vallabhai Patel, Manilal Kothari, (Miss) Perin Naoroji, K. P. Khadilkar, N. D. Savarkar, S. V. Puntambekar, B. N. Motiwalla, Kamar Ahmed, Abdoolhusein Ahmed and R. Tripati. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Saturday (the 30th):—Prominent ladies from Bombay headed by Miss Perin Naoroji and the following Sarada Samaj volunteers (Tarabai Bhide, Radhabai Puranik, Dwarkabai Satarkar, Jankibai Marathe, Indirabai Sahasrabudhe and Satyabhamabai Chavre) will hawk Khadi till noon. A ladies' public meeting under the joint auspices of the above Congress Committee and the Sarada Samaj at Kirtikar's Wadi at 3 p.m. Miss Perin and her comrades will speak.

Sunday (1st Oct.):—A spinning competition at the Congress Office. Intending competitors are requested to call at the Office for further particulars. Prizes will be awarded to winners. A procession from Chaupati starts at 4-30 p.m. to Madhav Baug.

Monday (2nd Oct.):—A 24-hour spinning demonstration at Kirtikar's Wadi by the Sarada Samaj. A mass meeting at Mandvi under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee.

An Ahmedabad message of September 24th states:—

A deputation of Godhra Municipal school teachers waited upon the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, as they have not received their pay for the last six months. They were informed that the Collector would be moved to ask the Municipality to disburse their pay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

LOCAL BOARDS' AMENDMENT BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to local boards was already moved yesterday by the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government. The Council after assembling to-day proceeded with the question of adjourning the consideration of this Bill till the next session, Mr. C. M. Gandhi from Surat moving for the postponement. Mr Gandhi pleaded for the postponement of the Bill as the latter was a legislation largely affecting rural areas and was not sufficiently circulated amongst the public concerned. Some members from Surat were told, continued Mr. Gandhi, that spare copies of this Bill could not be provided to them. The Bill, moreover was not translated. Mr. Gandhi in conclusion urged the House to support his amendment asking for the postponement of the Bill to the next session.

MR. GANDHI'S AMENDMENT OPPOSED

Rao Bahadur Chitale rose to oppose Mr. Gandhi's amendment. Mr. Chitale contended that the Bill does not intend to make any sort of revolutionary changes as was presumed by his friend from Surat. He failed to understand why Mr. Gandhi should have moved for postponement except for this possible reason that the atmosphere of Gujerat might not be congenial for the passing of the present Bill. Mr. Chitale closed his remarks emphatically requesting the House to throw out Mr. Gandhi's amendment for postponing the Bill. The amendment for the postponement was then put before the House and when division was asked for Mr. Gandhi's amendment was thrown out, twenty-one voting for it and fifty-three voting against. The debate over the first reading of the Bill as moved by the Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla was then resumed.

Then Mr. Gholap representing the depressed classes requested the Minister to provide for separate representation for the lower strata of the Hindu community in the Bill before it passes into a law. The speaker claimed that as there was provision for separate representation for the Mahomedans in this Bill nothing should come in the minister's way in providing the same concession to the depressed classes who for the matter of that deserve and need it more than the Mahomedans do.

Mr. Kambli pointed out a prominent feature of the Bill and heartily supported its first reading. The introduction of the Bill was a great relief to the people of rural areas continued Mr. Kambli. He admitted that the Bill had many important defects. After Mr. Pradhan who spoke in support of the first reading, Rao Bahadur Kale of Satara made a cogent and clear speech in which he pointed out the undesirableness of the policy sought to be pursued by the Hon. mover in granting special representation to the Mahomedan community.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Kale quoting the Montford Report showed that the latter had retained the principle of communal representation only because it had already been introduced in Morley-Minto reforms. That was no reason, argued Mr. Kale, for creating fresh spirit of partisanship as an attempt is sought to be made in the present Bill. The Montford report clearly stated, continued Mr. Kale, that the extension of this principle i.e. communal representation was an evil. The communities should be made to realize that through education alone they can go forward. The communal representation was a serious hindrance to the progress of democratic Government. The speaker, referring to the Bihar Government's Municipal Bill recently passed in that Council said that the introduction of special representation on a communal basis was strongly opposed by the Minister, there who himself was a Mahomedan. He therefore requested Mr. Hidayatulla to set aside sentiment if any and to allow reason to have better claims in the present case. The Hon. the Minister had already allowed women a franchise in the present Bill and that was an assuring sign that sentiment does not weigh much with the Minister. The late Justice Badruddin Tayabjee used to say that he was an Indian first and a Mahomedan next. That should be the spirit, said Mr. Kale, underlying all new attempts at democratising the Government machinery. Mahomedans have obtained seats in the Legislature through general competition.

MORE FREEDOM FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. Kale giving some instances in support of his statement honed that the Select Committee would consider this important point and would decide to give the go-bye to this injurious principle of communal representation. Mr. Kale, however, asked the House to note that communal representation was not to be confused with class representation. He could well understand the latter species. His remarks of course did not allude to the system of class representation. Coming to the constitution of the Local Board Bill, Mr. Kale said that much was left to be desired in this respect. His demand was to get further guarantees for considerable freedom to the local boards from the control which the local officers have been exercising over them. Concluding Mr. Kale honed that his suggestions first put forth would obtain careful consideration at the hands of the members who would form the Select Committee.

ANOTHER CRITIC OF 'COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.'

Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas supporting Mr. Kale in an eloquent speech soundly condemned communal representation of which he never thought he would have to hear in the Council Chamber. He reminded the House that he had opposed Parsi communal representation sought to be introduced in the Bombay Corporation Bill recently passed by this House. His opposition to the communal representation to Mahomedans in the case in question was exactly based on the same principle. Reading the aims and objects of the Bill he found that no assurance was hinted in case Hindus found themselves in a minority and felt a need of communal representation. In short the speaker wanted to point out that a distinction had been drawn by Mr. Hidayatulla between communities and communities and Mr. Purshottamdas thought that such a distinction was utterly untenable on any grounds. He, therefore, would charge the Minister concerned of inconsistency.

Messrs. Kamleh, Jadhav, Garud, Rothfield and others spoke in general support of the first reading of the Bill.

The President read out to the House a number of amendments asking for abolition of the system of communal representation. In the present case these amendments should have been properly moved at the time of second reading and the President accordingly ruled them out of order as far as the first reading of the Bill was concerned.

The Council adjourned at 7 p.m.

POLICE BILL.

PASSED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 23.

The Council of State met to-day to transact official business. The agenda was very heavy and included the consideration of Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. There were more than ten amendments to this Bill standing in the names of the Home Secretary, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Sukhbir Sinha, Syed Raza Ali and Prof. Kale.

After question time Mr. Lindsay, Commerce Secretary moved the Council to agree to the Assembly's recommendation that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Regulation and Inspection of Mines be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of eighteen members. The Council having agreed to the motion, the following were appointed from this House to serve in the Joint Committee:—Mr. Moncriff Smith, Diwan Tek chand, Sir Alexander Murry, Mr. Samaldas Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, Mr. Khaparde, Lala Ram. saran Das, Mr. Barua and Prof. Kale.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donnell, Home Secretary in moving for consideration of the Bill providing penalty for spreading disaffection among police and for kindred offences, said it was notorious that there had been attempts to spread disaffection. It might be that they were now not of the same vigour as they were a few months ago. Attempts were at that time made on a very serious scale, in some cases very successfully and it was a matter for gratitude that despite such attempts, the loyalty of the vast majority of police had remained unimpaired. (applause) But even now the propaganda had not ceased and there was no guarantee that the attempts would not be renewed with increased vigour in the future. For this there must be effective remedy. But the present law that is Section 124 of I. P. C. (sedition) read with section 29 of the Police Act had proved entirely ineffective. The Bill was based on the English Law and differed from it in that certain safeguards not to be found in the English Law which had been embodied in the present case and provision had been made for penalty of six months' instead of two years.

Mr. Raza Ali failed to see any justification for Govetrnment bringing the Bill.

Sir Maneckji Dadachoy considered the Bill eminently desirable and necessary in order to put down the activities of the mischievous people who attempted to dislocate trade and peace and interfere with loyalty of the people.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan said that the Bill was not good enough to be supported but all the same he would lend his support, because, attempts of the mischievous people to organise social boycott and make the life of policemen intolerable must be put a stop to.

Lala Ramasaran Das thought that the Bill was a necessity, but Prof. Kale deplored the attitude of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who went further than Government and had characterised the Bill as weak.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donnell read out extracts from the report of a Local Government showing how some policemen had succumbed to the influence of propaganda carried on amongst them. Prosecution under section 124 (A) was in the nature of a state trail and involved great delay which ought to be avoided in serious offences like spreading of disaffection where a more prompt remedy was called for and secondly it was difficult under the present law to prove the abetment of offence because the propaganda was carried on secretly as well. Penalty under the existing law was only three months, whereas the offence required greater punishment. For these reasons Mr. O'Donnell urged that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and carried. The amendments to the Bill were then taken up for discussion. All the non-official amendments were lost, while those moved by the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell were accepted without much discussion.

BILL AS AMENDED.

The Bill as finally amended and passed by the Council of State ran as follows:—"Whoever intentionally causes or attempts to cause or does any act which he knows is likely to cause disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India amongst the members of a police force or induces or attempts to induce or does any act which he knows is likely to induce any member of a police force to withhold his services or to commit a breach of discipline shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months' or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or with both! Explanation:—Expression of disapprobation of the measures of the Government, with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means or of disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government do not consistitute an offence under this section unless they cause or are made for the purpose of causing or are likely to cause disaffection. Nothing shall be deemed to be an offence under this Act which is done in good faith for the purpose of promoting the welfare or interests of any member of a police force by inducing him to withhold his services in any manner authorised by law or on behalf of any association formed for the purpose of furthering the interests of members of a police force as such where the association has been authorised or recognised by the Government and the act done is under any rules or articles of the association which have been approved by the Government.

No court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this Act except with the previous sanction or on the complaint of the District Magistrate or in the case of a presidency town or the town of Rangoon or the Commissioner of Police. No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act. Notwithstanding anything contained in chapter 32 of Criminal Procedure Code of 1898, no offence under this Act shall be triable summarily."

The Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly and as amended by the Council of State was then passed.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Cook the Negotiable Instruments Bill as passed by the Assembly was passed. This measure extends the protection to bankers who receive crossed cheque for a customer from having to incur any liability in case the cheque proves defective.

The House then agreed to the passage of three more bills on the motion of Mr. O'Donnell. These were the court Fees Act Amendment Bill, the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill and Official Trustees and Administrator Generals O'Donnell explained the statements of the objects and reasons of these tree bills and no discussion took place. The Council then adjourned till Monday the 25th instant which is probably the last day of the Simla term of the autumn session.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

FUTILE DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

GODSPEED TO HOME MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

In my message yesterday I deplored the attitude of some members of the Legislature who are competing with one another in arranging dinner parties in honour of Sir William Vincent's forthcoming departure. Now I understand that the non-official members of the Assembly have got up a garden party to be held on Sunday. It is, however, gratifying to note that some of the non-official members of the Lower House have refused to be a party to this farewell function. A conversation with one of them revealed the reason for their non-cooperation. They bitterly resent the remarks of Sir William Vincent who speaking the other night at Cecil Hotel insulted the members of the Assembly by calling them as simply those who can talk whereas those in the Upper House were doing useful work in a business-like manner. But these non-cooperating legislators are minor flies whereas the hosts include big guns like Dr. Sarbadhikari who in the absence of Sir Sivaswami Iyer is claimed as the leader of the National Party and Mr. Rangachari, Dr. Gour and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. It is a pity that these thick-skinned members have not realised the seriousness and significance of the step they have taken. If the farewell function means anything it is an open approval of Sir William Vincent's policy and actions, but no Indian with any sense of self-respect or respect for truth, be he a cooperator or a non-cooperator, will ever agree that Sir William has been a friend of India or that his actions have been unquestionable. On the other hand the evidence of his bureaucratic and anti-Indian mentality has been too strong, especially of late, to be either forgotten or ignored. Did not the Home Member defend the Premier in a speech wherein he asked those well-meaning co-operators not to bite the hand that feeds? Did he not at the same time attack the character of poor Mr. Agnihotri for having dared to bring that resolution, an attack for which no member had enough courage to take Sir William to task and did not this same Home Member indulge only today in personal abuse of poor Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad for having criticised the conduct of the Collector of Malabar and Mr. Hitchcock in connection with the Podanur train tragedy. And in the face of these exhibitions of mind and temper the non-official members of the Assembly are going to worship the person that insults and coolly pocket all the epithets that he has hurled on them. There is no consistency in passing a vote of censure on Mr. Lloyd George and at the same time singing hymns of praise in honour of one who not only has defended Mr. Lloyd George but has behaved himself in a way that cannot be regarded as befitting the position and dignity of his high office. But when such co-operating leaders as Dr. Gour, Mr. Rangachari and others whom I have named take it into their heads not to think deep before embarking on such a fatal step and that in the face of a clear opposition from members of their own party then certainly their attitude deserves to be strongly condemned.

WORSE THAN THE BLACK HOLE.

The debate on the Moplah train tragedy was started to-day in the Assembly by a Mahomedan member from Bihar and Orissa who throughout his life has been a worshipper of the bureaucracy. His speech was nothing but a connected account of the whole affair which was afterwards rightly described by some members as blacker than the alleged Blackhole of Calcutta. But the discussion revealed Sir William Vincent at his worst. Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad had the temerity to mention Mr. Evans and Mr. Hitchcock as being among those responsible for what Mr. Venkatapathi Raju rightly called the administrative murder of 70 Moplah prisoners in a luggage van not meant for the conveyance of human beings and this called forth from the Home Member a string of insulting epithets and a shower of abuse which no member dared to question simply because the member concerned was Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad whom they could treat lightly. The details of this episode have been wired to you separately but it is necessary to point out for the sake of national self-respect that the non-official members erred in their duty to their colleague. Mr. Neogy asked the President for a ruling if such vituperations were relevant to the discussion of the resolution, but Sir Frederick Whyte who has of late been showing signs of partiality to Government members upheld the line of argument chosen by the Home Member. Mr. Kabirudin Ahmed also attempted to ask for a ruling on the point but as he is generally regarded as a buffoon by everyone no attention was paid to his query. The best contribution to the debate on the non-official side was by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju who, rightly asked what would have been the position if the 70 dead prisoners had been of the European variety. Would not the whole world been in a thrill of horror and would there not have been resignations on all sides. As a protest against the whitewashing policy these were home thrusts which made the treasury benches appear somewhat put out.

But Sir William Vincent played his old game of divide and rule. Throughout his speech he cleverly managed to separate as far as possible Hindus from Mahomedans and thereby canvas support on behalf of Government. He shed diplomatic tears over the lamentable disaster, claimed that Government had gone impartially into the whole affair, praised the members of the Knapp Committee. For their independent judgment exonerated the Collector and the Military Commander because they were engaged in quelling a very serious outbreak and hoisted the whole blame on two individuals, one dead, Mr. Reeves and the other living, Sergeant Andrews. Even after this defence of Sir William Vincent, Prof. Seahi attempted to question the character of the personnel of the Knapp Committee, but there was ready at hand Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, who had been himself a Collector of Malabar for five years and whose service in that district extended to over a decade. And so the gospel of truth was uttered that the Indian members of the Knapp Committee were impartial and whose judgment was more reliable than that of the Assembly because forsooth was not Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer a disciple of Mrs. Besant and the Raja of Walluvanad an ardent enthusiast in the cause of progress? The result of the debate was therefore a great victory for Government, achieved purely on account of clever stage management on the part of the Home Member. Those who voted against the resolution included Messrs. Rangachari, Moir Davis, Srinivasa Rao, Sanbandamudaliar Cotelingam Subrahmanyam, Sarbadhikari, J. N. Mukerjee, Jamnadas, Hussanally, Vishandas and Kamat.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

DR. GOUR'S MOTION FOR A SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23

Sir William Vincent, replying to Mr. Jatkar said that Lala Shankar Lal of Delhi was given maximum punishment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, because Shankar Lal was the prime organiser of the volunteer movement and picketing and when these corps were declared unlawful he in defiance of authority raised a corps called "Army of Swaraj." Government had reason to believe that there was a sense of relief among the law-abiding citizens of Delhi at the removal of Shankerlal for an appreciable period from the scene of his mischievous activities.

CONTROL OF TRANSPORT OF COTTON.

On the motion of Mr. Innes the House agreed to refer to a joint committee the Bill providing for the restriction and control of transport of cotton in certain circumstances in order to put a stop to the mal-practices of mixing short-staple cotton with long-staple cotton which were exercising a serious and dangerous influence on the cotton industry of India. The Local Governments are empowered to prevent with previous consent of the local legislature inferior cotton or cotton waste from being imported except under license into areas which it was desired to protect. Mr. Innes said that the Bill after its introduction and circulation in March in Delhi had a mixed reception at the hands of the Local Governments. But the Bombay Government which was affected by the Bill far more than any other province welcomed the Bill and the Central Cotton Committee also approved it and suggested some improvements which would be examined by the Joint Committee. Commercial bodies with the exception of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were generally in favour of the measure. The Local Governments which did not think that the measure would prevent the evil need not give effect to its provision in their provinces.

TRANSPORTATION IN RESPECT OF CRIMINAL OFFENCE.

Sir William Vincent next introduced his Bill providing for the abolition of punishment of transportation in respect of criminal offences. Sir William Vincent in explaining the Bill said that it was the outcome of the report of the Jail Committee. Although the Government of India had issued long ago instructions for the abolishing transportation, it was not found possible to maintain that order and partial transportation was again ordered in view of the overcrowding in Indian Jails. At present there were twelve to fourteen thousand prisoners in Andamans and all province would not be able to take back their prisoners. He was not sure that those who had come back from Andamans to Indian Jails liked the change. The statement of objects and reasons fully explains the objects of this Bill.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in introducing demands for supplementary grants said that in the last budget session the Legislative Assembly reduced the demands for grants by a total amount of Rs. 95,72,000. Suggestions were at the same time made that the object of the Assembly would be met if while actual reductions made in various grants were departed from, a reduction of Rs. 95,72,000 spread over the civil expenditure grants was brought into effect. Instructions were accordingly issued to various civil departments of the Government of India in regard to the effecting of economies roughly equivalent to the amount in question. As a result of these instructions the anticipated savings in original demands have been effected to the extent of Rs. 110,21,000 of which Rs. 98,06,000 are voted. The voted expenditure therefore, show a saving of Rs. 2,34,000 as compared with the net grant sanctioned by the Assembly. The demands for additional new expenditure have, however, came up amounting to Rs. 15,43,000 made up of a number of items all of which had been approved by Standing Finance Committee. The approval of the Assembly was sought to the total excess of Rs. 13,09,000. On the motion of Dr. Gour voting on demands was adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Butler, the Education Secretary moved:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council first to approve the proposal of the Governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association to devote the capital funds at their disposal (a) to the erection of an Imperial Medical Research Institute and (b) to the formation of a fund for its endowment, secondly to approve the proposal of the Governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association that so long as they receive a sum of Rs 5 lakhs yearly from Government, they shall devote a sum of 2½ lakhs to the purposes of the Imperial Medical Research Institute and thirdly to accept the offer made by certain anonymous donors of contributions totalling 1½ lakhs of rupees a year for ten years and of at least 1 lakh a year after ten years towards the maintenance of a clinical unit based on the said institute subject to the condition that the Government of India will if and as funds permit provide that the total annual income of the said institute shall not be less than Rs. 5 lakhs inclusive of the amounts provided by the Indian Research Fund Association and the said donors.

The House agreed to the resolution without discussion.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.

Dr. Gour moved for establishment of a Supreme Court of appeal in British India.

Mr. Kassim opposed the motion as from the point of view of a man in the street. It would lead to more litigation and affect independence of Judges of High Court who would try to seek higher places on the Benches of the Supreme Court. To him it appears that to have a Supreme Court without being politically autonomous would be putting the cart before the horse.

Mr. Vishandas and Mr. Pearelal also oppose the resolution.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government explained that they had no adequate time to consider the very many opinions that had been received on the subject and Government had, therefore, not come to any decision thereon.

After further discussion Dr. Gour's motion was put to vote and rejected. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

London Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association to-day, Sir J. West Ridgeway in the chair, a resolution was passed declaring the Association was unable to proceed with the further consideration of the International plantation rubber company scheme until the recommendation of the Colonial Office and the decision of Government on the matter were known.

MR. E. A. PEERBHOY'S CASE.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE LED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which (1) Mahomedally Hakimji, a Bohra glazier, (2) Roshanally Mahomedally and (3) Esmailji Tayabally were charged by Inspector Klien with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to cause grievous hurt with deadly weapons to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on the afternoon of the 28th August last under the circumstances already reported in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Finan, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, with Messrs. Kanuga and Pinto, leaders, appeared for the complainant; Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, with Mr. Kotwally, pleader, defended accused No. 1; Mr. Jhaveri, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Saraf, pleader, defended accused No. 2; and Mr. Kamat, pleader, defended accused No. 3.

Sorabji Ardeshir Wadia, salesman, residing at Parel, said he was a salesman in the Hammond Typewriting Co., opposite Messrs. Treacher and Company. He remembered the 28th of August. About 2 p.m. on that day he was in his office. At 2-15 p.m. he saw a victoria standing near the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, in which there was Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy with his clerk. He did not know Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy before. He saw him getting out of the victoria. He did not know the name of the clerk of Mr. Ebrahim. He (the clerk) was a Hindu. Mr. Ebrahim first came out of the car. As soon as Mr. Ebrahim got out of the victoria, some 10 to 12 Bohras, some with umbrellas and some with sticks, rushed at him. These Bohras began hammering Mr. Ebrahim. He saw that from the window of his office. On seeing that he got down from his office and arrested one of the assailants. He arrested accused No. 1. Accused No. 1 had a struggle with witness and therefore he sent for the police who came and handcuffed him. No one was there except one Mr. Kay when the struggle was taking place. The police sepoy saw the struggle between him and accused No. 1. Mr. Kay attended Mr. Ebrahim in the shop of Treacher and Company. He did not see who took Mr. Ebrahim to Treacher and Company, where Dr. Mody treated him. He did not see whether Mr. Kay did anything else besides attending Mr. Ebrahim. A European Police Officer came on the scene afterwards who was brought by Mr. Kay in his motor car. The sepoy took accused No. 1 to the Police Station. Accused No. 1 was searched by the police sepoy; at that time the crowd was there. On the search being made a knuckle-duster was found on his person. It was in his pocket. He did not see the police taking charge of anything else. When witness saw Mr. Ebrahim, the latter was trying to lie down, he was bleeding from the nose and head and was in a very bad condition.

WITNESS' CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said as a salesman he had work to do mostly outside. His business was to secure orders for his Company. He was always in his office from 12 till 3 p.m. At the time of the occurrence he was looking on the window and had finished his lunch. While he was looking on, he saw Mr. Ebrahimji coming from the Grant Road with the clerk in a hack victoria. His (complainant's) clerk said that it was coming from the Grant Road side. The clerk said nothing else besides that. He saw Ebrahimji's car near the solicitors' office every day. He did not know the number of the car of Mr. Ebrahimji. He had no conversation with Mr. Ebrahimji. He had seen Mr. Ebrahimji half-a-dozen times in the Solicitors' Office. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was his customer. Witness knew Mr. Ebrahimji by face as one of Sir Adamji's sons. He had seen Mr. Ebrahimji some fifteen years ago. He saw Mr. Ebrahimji being assaulted with umbrellas and fists. This assault took place on the footpath. As soon as the assault commenced the victoria driver bolted away. He was called at the Phalton Road Police Station the next day. Accused No. 1 was in the crowd. He did not know accused No. 1 before the day of occurrence. The crowd was of about 200 to 300 persons. There were some blood-stains on the beard of accused No. 1. Witness saw at a little distance accused No. 1 putting the knuckle-duster in his pocket. Accused No. 1 was also in the assault. When witness arrested him he was on the tram line near the Tram shed. When he arrested accused No. 1 he tried to free himself, but witness would not let him go and handed him over to the police. He was sent for by Inspector Klien to identify accused Nos. 2 and 3. Witness was fined Rs. 400 for criminal breach of trust and later on he was sentenced to five months and 21 days in another case. He came to Court as a witness only once. Witness got his discharge in the Insolvency Court.

To the Court witness said he had no talk with Mr. Kay. Inspector Klien asked him whether he could identify accused Nos. 2 and 3. Witness was taken in the room at the Police Station, where there were about five Bohras, who were in the lock-up. He then identified accused No. 2 as the assailant of Mr. Ebrahimji.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he could not say whether he (witness) was a strong man and that he had never arrested any one before. He did not take any weapon with him when he went to arrest the accused. His intention was to arrest all the men. When he got down near the Bombay Club side he saw Bohras running away. Accused No. 1 had nothing in hand when he arrested him. Witness and accused No. 1 struggled for five minutes. Witness kicked accused No. 1 at that time. The witness went to Dr. Bacha's Hospital along with Messrs. K. Talyarkhan, Nazir and Ebrahim. Witness did not know accused No. 2 before.

To the Court witness said he could not see what specific action accused Nos. 1 and 2 were doing.

Dr. Jamsetji Jivanji Modi, Dentist, staying at Banoo Mansions, Cumballa Hill, said he had his Dental Surgery on Hornby Road in the same building of Hammond Typewriting Company. About 2 p.m. on the 28th he was in his Surgery. Just as he was preparing to go out he heard an yell coming from the road outside. On hearing the yell he looked on the road and saw an attack being made by five or six Bohras on a Bohra gentleman. On seeing the assault witness went out immediately with the idea of rendering the first-aid to Mr. Ebrahim. The gentleman who was assaulted was carried to Treacher and Company. The face and head of Mr. Ebrahim were covered with blood. He was bleeding profusely. There was a crowd round about witness at the time. He knew Mr. Ebrahim as his school-mate and patient. Witness saw a Borah gentleman who was assaulting Mr. Ebrahim. Witness did not see him searched. The complainant's clothes were all stained with blood. Witness knew the last witness. He (witness) saw him in Treacher and Company. Five or six Bohras were assaulting with sticks Mr. Ebrahimji. He could not say whether any of the accused in Court had assaulted Mr. Ebrahimji.

After the examination-in-chief of the last witness was over, the Court asked Mr. Finan as to who were the witnesses who could identify accused No. 2. Mr. Finan said the complainant (Mr. Ebrahimji), his clerk and the first witness Wadia could identify accused No. 2.

Mr. Binning then enquired of his Worship whether Mr. Ebrahimji would be called on the next occasion.

Mr. Finan said that according to the doctor's certificate Mr. Ebrahimji would not be able to attend the Court for six weeks.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday next at 1 p.m., his Worship remarking that it would be heard from day to day.

A U. P. Government notification declares that on account of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village Tikaria in district Bara Banki it has been found expedient to increase the number of police in the village for one year.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, September 25, 1922.

THE UNKNOWN FACTOR.

Some people in India have, we are informed, been shocked or at any rate astonished by our often expressed admiration for Disraeli as a British Statesman. They say: "He was the greatest of Imperialists. How can he be admirable from our nationalist point of view?" He was the greatest of Imperialists, because he had imagination enough to perceive that what was called the Empire in his day must change its nature in the natural course of evolution if it was to endure; because he recognised the value of ideals in politics, and was not horrified at anything in the region of ideas. He may have been a party man, he may have been an opportunist on occasions; but his brain, the seat of judgment, remained incorruptible; no prejudice could gain a footing in that sanctum. It is for that reason we regard him as superior to the politicians of to-day, in whose mentality a set of prejudices are ingrained, and unfortunately seem to be accepted by their countrymen as either natural or "correct," Disraeli had no fear of the revolutionary movements of his time but in certain of his writings showed his sympathetic understanding of them, and went beyond their leaders in his view of what they might be destined to achieve. He could face the prospect of the total disappearance of the order of society with which he was identified, with perfect equanimity; and take a speculative interest in the order which was likely to succeed it. In short, he was an artist in politics, not a prejudiced critic of the pictures politics present, as our "statesmen" are to-day. Disraeli was profoundly interested in all human movements, and had no hatred in his heart for any creed or nation. It is a pity that our rulers of to-day have not his gift of perfect mental objectivity, but are the slaves of routine or ignorance at best, at worst of prejudice.

We make these remarks merely as a prelude to our condemnation of the prejudices which alone stand in the way of a lasting settlement in the East. Disraeli would have welcomed the revival of Turkey, he would have welcomed India's demand for equal status with the "White" Dominions in the Empire, and he would have taken a keen interest in the rise of Soviet Russia as something new in politics, of which the ideals should be studied closely and their worth assessed. Our present rulers are opposed to new developments, by instinct. Instead of studying they try to blacken the idea of them with floods of calumny, comparable to the spirt of ink with which the octopus assails what does not please it; with the result that the idea thus befouled is so opposed to the reality that when men come in contact with the latter they denounce our rulers as deliberate perverters of the truth, and in their horror of the calumny are apt to think the men calumniated better than they really are. The Turks have been calumniated wholesale. There is now a turn of fortune (and opinion which often follows fortune) in their favour. Public opinion is in favour now of doing tardy justice to the Turks. But Mustafa Kemal insists on dragging in the Bolsheviks, saying that he cannot make a peace without them. This is regarded as exasperating, though it is, of course, a fact that Soviet Russia is the most important factor in the East to-day; and it is pretty evident that no peace in Asia or in Eastern Europe could be considered lasting from which Soviet Russia was left out. There was a design, which failed, at the Genoa Conference to draw Soviet Russia to the side of Britain against Asia; but the Bolsheviks were loyal to their pact with Mustafa Kemal. There have been several attempts to draw Mustafa Kemal away from the Moscow alliance, but Mustafa Kemal is loyal to his treaty with the Bolsheviks. This is regarded as an obstacle, whereas it ought to be regarded as a means, to peace—the sort of peace we wish to see, a lasting settlement.

The Bolsheviks are dreaded as the unknown factor in the situation. They are after all human, and it is reasonable to suppose that in their case, as in the case of all other human movements, horror and dread would be diminished on a close acquaintance. At least they appear to be trustworthy in international dealings. They have not broken faith with Turkey nor with any other Eastern country with which they were allied, even under the strongest temptation which wealthy Europe could offer to a country which is in the direst need. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that they would be loyal upholders of any settlement to which they were a party, even as the Turks would be, who never yet were guilty of a breach of pledge or treaty. What is the objection then to their admission to a Near East Conference? A prejudice—because they happen to be communists. But they happen also to be communists who have succeeded in building up, against the greatest odds imaginable, a viable and mighty State. That means that communism, as a factor in world-politics, has come to man's estate, and must henceforth be reckoned with in Asia even more than Europe. To treat new Russia as an outlaw is to make it dangerous, and unite to it all other nations whom the Allies have chosen to regard as outlaws. What is the use of calling on the Little Entente for succour at the Dardanelles while Soviet Russia is allied with Turkey and could crush Roumania in a week, and Hungary would strike for her lost provinces? What is the use of drawing up a Near East "settlement," to which Soviet Russia with her influence in Asia is opposed? Let our rulers lay aside all prejudice for once, and face the facts of the Eastern situation, recognising that no nation can outlaw or outcast another nation when it is a question of peace not war. Then we may hope to see a lasting settlement.

AN IMPERIAL CURRENCY.

The London "Economist" in a recent issue observed: "In view of the inconvenience that has of recent years been caused to trade between different members of the Empire—especially between Great Britain and Australasia—by the breakdown of exchange facilities, it is certainly desirable to explore every avenue by which inter-imperial monetary arrangements may be improved." It then proceeded to examine a plan suggested by a correspondent for the "mutual stabilisation of the currencies of the British Empire by giving them Imperial Treasury Bills to serve as their basis. The ideal of a uniform currency in the Empire—or at least stable exchange relations between its various constituents—is too obviously economic to be ignored. On the other hand, the failure of inter-imperial exchange is also too obviously a historical fact to be controverted. But the desire to find a stable exchange basis will be futile so long as British economists and practical financiers will not give up their narrowly insular mode of envisaging such grave problems. For the gold standard and gold producing countries like Australia to suggest that the exchange relations broke down because the latter failed to adopt and incorporate in their currency systems the British Bradbury, is wilfully to persist in viewing from the wrong end of the telescope the currency and exchange problem. The British treasury note—as distinguished from the Bank of England note—was purely a war expedient and essentially inconvertible.. The post-war depreciation of the British currency in terms of gold, as indicated by the course of the Anglo-American exchange, was due to the over-issue of these notes, unsupported by any adequate reserve for conversions, except the British treasury bills. Now a well-established gold-standard country like Australia—or South Africa for the matter of that—though nominally adopting the same standard of currency, the British sovereign, in reality will be having a totally different system—gold against notes. The notes issued by Australia or any Colony are naturally and necessarily backed in part by gold and in part by the securities of their own Government. But the suggestion of the British economists that a uniform currency and perfectly stable exchange in the Empire—we doubt if the correspondent of the "Economist" was quite aware of the peculiar case of India when he made the suggestion—would be achieved if every part of the Empire agreed to adopt the British treasury bill exclusively as a support for its fiduciary currency is bound to provoke bitter resentment as much on political as on economic grounds. If the Dominions accepted the British treasury bills as a portion of their reserve against notes, they would be wholly at the mercy of the British Government as to the inflation of currency. They would have no say whatever in the amount and mode of issue of these Bills, let alone the question of their convenience or borrowing needs for their own national finance. And as the treasury bill is the only security for the treasury note, and as these new notes are proposed to be the basis for a uniform currency in the Empire, the ideal would be achieved, if only the self-governing Dominions could be induced to surrender the most valuable portion of their financial autonomy. We doubt if the Dominions could be so induced, for we know the Dominions are not India where the Government can cut any capers they like without a thought for the people of the country, without a care for their real interests.

But it is not merely political difficulties that would frustrate such an eminently insular suggestion for standardisation. From the British point of view it, of course, leaves nothing to be desired. Just as in pre-war days, the system of a single centralised reserve enabled the Bank of England effectively to control the movement of exchanges—and through it even the volume of trade—by its rate of discount, so, too, by establishing a central, single fiduciary reserve for the note circulation of the whole empire, will the British people be able quite easily to influence the course of prices to suit their own convenience by inflating or depleting this reserve for their own local needs. Incidentally Britain would be provided with an excellent and extensive market for short-term borrowing. But overlooking for argument's sake the fact that somehow all the advantages of the system seem to lie on the British side, there is the hard logic of wider economic facts to consider. As the "Economist" has pertinently pointed out: "The system works excellently as long as the treasury bill reserve holds out—that is to say, as long as the balance of trade in the widest sense of the phrase, between Britain and the country in question, enables the latter to meet British claims on it without having to melt its holding of Treasury Bills into cash in London." As long as Australia or Africa has a balance of trade in its favour—i.e. as long as Britain has to pay and they have to receive—there would be no difficulty. The banks of these countries would purchase drafts on London in exchange for notes printed for the purpose and then invest the proceeds of the drafts when realised in the British treasury bills. They would be constantly lending to Britain every time their balance was favourable, and accumulate a store in London. But when the tide of trade turned against the country, they could maintain a stable exchange only so long as their stock of treasury bills lasted. No one can say how long an adverse trade balance may last, especially for a new country in the throes of development. Stable exchange in that case would be worse than a chimera, unless Britain consents to go on lending endlessly and thereby replenishing the depleted reserves of a developing Colony. We doubt if Britain would follow such a course in regard to all the members of the Empire, even for the sake of a stable exchange, which, according to the latest *obiter dictum* of the currency Pundits of the Government of India, is only "an important facility, not an essential condition" of trade prosperity.

The suggestion is really a disguised form of our own miserable fad of the Gold Exchange Standard; and we have given prominence to it because there is every reason to fear that the yet unrepentant bureaucracy of India is only waiting for some such hair-brained novelty to immolate further Indian interests on the altar of imperial unity. We have heard the Government are even now contemplating another effort at a pseudo-scientific whitewash or rehabilitation of their currency muddle—one of the most telling counts in the Indian indictment of the British element in our public service. The Government of India must know that all such high-sounding schemes for unifying what is essentially so immutable are bound to fail, and leave in their wake an ineradicable trail of misery and bitterness. The "Economist" describes the plan of its correspondent as involving "more difficulties and complications than are associated with the ordinary working of the Gold Exchange Standard." For, even if what we have described as the political obstacles in the way of this plan were overcome by the institution of a permanent Imperial Commission, duly representative of all countries of the Empire, for the control and management of the Imperial—not merely British—treasury bills, with the corollary of a mutual acceptance of one another's national debt as basis for each system of currency, the purity of exchange would not result automatically from such an arrangement. In the case of those countries with a steady adverse balance resulting from a continued excess of imports—practically all the Colonies are in this position—the local banks, finding their position weakened by the diminution in their holding of the treasury bills, sold to meet the adverse balance, would be compelled to increase their rate of interest and restrict advances to the importers. The rise in the rate of interest must affect the rate of exchange, and the whole system would collapse. The only means, therefore, to ensure a really stable exchange in the Empire is to have uniformly in all the important countries of the Empire a full honest gold standard and gold currency. Against this the Government of India are the chief offenders, and they must be, therefore, the first to be weaned from this vice of the Gold Exchange tinkering. The British banks would have their turn next, since they must also be disillusioned and shown the futility of requiring huge foreign reserves to be maintained in London for the sole benefit of the British manipulators in high finance and foreign exchanges. There would then be time enough to consider schemes of a unified imperial or world currency, supposing the common gold standard does not afford it.

Notes of the Day

An Agreeable Surprise.

To say that we were agreeably surprised by the Legislative Assembly turning down the proposal of the Government of India to "protect the Princes" against criticism in the Press out-side the States would be an under statement. As usual Sir William Vincent made a very insinuating speech in support of the Government move. Like the Viceroy, he spoke of duty and honour and even dragged in the King-Emperor, evidently to impress the legislators with the weight of their responsibility. He naively told them that he had signed "the Press Act Committee's report opposing the continuance of protection to Indian Princes because sufficient material was not supplied to the Committee for justifying legislation at that juncture." "Government," he continued, "had since then examined the question thoroughly and they had come to the decision announced by the Viceroy" the other day. The Assembly seems somehow to have felt for once, that by approving the proposal, it would be entrusting to the bureaucracy a dangerous instrument of oppression, and at the same time, encouraging the irresponsible and tyrannous propensities of some Indian Princes. If the Assembly had adopted the sinister proposal of Sir William Vincent its effect would surely have been to open up fresh avenues for the suppression and oppression of the subjects of Indian States. As it is, not a day passes without letters reaching us from the oppressed subjects of the States bitterly complaining of the tyrannies of their irresponsible rulers and the vagaries of the State Officials. It is obvious that they rarely, if ever, get any redress from the Paramount Government, because the 'little tin-gods," whose confidence the Princes generally enjoy, stifle the voice of complaint, or take no notice of it.

Wanted Protection for the Subjects.

We may refer here in passing to the case of Mrs. Palshikar of Indore whose appeals and whose husband's appeals to the Indian Government, have been ignored because the Maharaja Holkar of Indore is an influential personage and possesses too many friends both at the Indore Residency and the Political Department. It is not to be supposed that the Residency and the Durbar are always friendly and on all matters—sometimes there are acute differences between them—only in matters which affect the personal or political prestige of either. But it is safe to surmise that in regard to wrongs done to the subjects, be they high or low, there is no redress for them. In their case, the Government of India, unfortunately, seem to view the obligations of duty and honour in a different light, and the result is that oppression continues unchecked, and increases. The only means of ventilating grievances, in the absence of an independent indigenous Press, left to the poor subjects is the British Indian Press, and the existence of the Indian Press Act of 1910 was responsible for removing that means from their reach and making newspapers in British India very chary of publishing adverse comments on the Princes and their administration. The same result would follow if any new legislation, for the protection of the Princes were to be enacted. The Assembly has done well in this particular instance, but unless it is followed up by some measures which will give the subjects adequate security of life, honour and property, the position in the States will continue to be what it is to-day, if not worse.

"Made-up" Massacres!

Mr. Merwan N. Coorlawala, late Major, 19th Turkish Cavalry, writes:—

Sir,—Alas! The expected and inevitable has happened. Our Smyrna lies to-day bleeding, mangled and charred—a grim and gory monument of disaster to Greek arms and death to Greek hopes. Those who were qualified to speak on the Near East tangle never for a moment entertained the least doubt as to the nature of the last act in this hideous drama of Greek occupation. The world in general and that of Islam in particular stands shocked, stunned and speechless in the presence of the most poignant tragedy of modern times.

Anticipating, through intimate knowledge of Asia Minor cosmopolitan politics, that desperate attempts to the bitter end would be made by a vindictive and vanquished foe, in order to estrange British sympathy and alienate Continental support from the cause of the valiant and victorious Turks at the forthcoming Peace Conference, I had sounded a note of warning, through your valued journal, on the 6th instant.

Since 1920, whenever the Turkish Crescent is in the ascendant, accounts of blood-curdling massacres embellished with harrowing details are flashed out to the world by interested parties. Let me stress the point. Prior to the "evacuation" of Cilicia by the French, the terrible massacres of Marash in February 1920 were "dressed up." Fortunately, Europe was not taken in. Another important town, Aintab, would have fared similarly in July 1920 but for the successful reconciliation between the Christians and Turks, effected by the undersigned. The wise example of the Christians of Aintab was happily followed by those of Urfa, Mardin, Adana, etc., where the Christian element, through bitter experience, found it safer and more profitable to place themselves under *ante bellum* Turkish control rather than trust their lives and property to the very doubtful protection of a foreign power whose motives were not above suspicion and whose tenure of trusteeship was uncertain and insecure.

The *de facto* Turkish Government is composed of gentlemen whose guiding principle is Peace—an early, abiding and just Peace—and any insidious attempts by cosmopolitan financiers to delay or frustrate this noble aspiration of theirs will not only deepen the miserable muddle in the Near and Middle East but also gravely endanger the peace of the world—such as it is.

It will amply repay the pro-Hellenists to carefully and patiently peruse the pages of that masterful work "The Caliph's Last Heritage" by the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Mark Sykes, M.P.—an eminent authority on Turkish questions, and a trusty lieutenant of Mr. Lloyd George during the great war. In no half-hearted manner and in measured terms does he slash the Armenian for provoking trouble and massacres in the Turkish Empire, and his refreshingly candid opinion of the Greek ought to cause the pro-Greeks to pause and think furiously.'

Land Trade of India in April, 1922.

The larger magnitude of our sea-borne foreign trade tends to obscure the importance of commerce with countries across the land frontiers. And yet both from its actual volume and its potentialities that trade deserves to be studied much better. For the total trade is well over Rs. 30 crores a year or about 6 to 8 per cent of our total foreign trade in the most prosperous years. The following figures are appended for comparison:—

Land Trade:—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
1920-21	16,02,19,791	15,18,78,107
1921-22	15,11,60,861	12,58,05,706
1922 April	1,18,72,099	1,21,36,080
Foreign Trade:—		
1919-20	2,21,70,20,000	3,32,75,80,000
1920-21	3,47,13,50,000	2,65,93,50,000
1921-22 (11 months)	2,58,16,30,000	2,19,01,20,000

It is interesting to note that our three chief imports are grain and pulse, oil-seeds, and metals or manufactures of metal, which totalled in April 1922 Rs. 53.20 lakhs out of 118.72 lakhs or nearly 45 per cent. The four chief exports, on the other hand, are cotton piece-goods and yarn, metals and their manufactures, oils, and Railway material, aggregating Rs. 80.40 lakhs out of Rs. 121.36 lakhs or nearly 66 per cent in spite of a most serious shrinkage in the exports of railway material. Comparing these with the figures and direction of our trade in re-exports by sea, there seems good reason to believe that Indian manufactures will find a steadily increasing market with our neighbours in Asia and Africa. It is for those who design our new fiscal policy to appreciate the significance of these figures, and obtain the greatest advantage therefrom. Meanwhile it is enough to note that as between provinces Burma and Bihar account for over two-thirds of our land trade, Burma's trade being twice as considerable as that of Bihar and Orissa.

ALLIED NOTE TO ANGORA.

TREATY OF SEVRES TO BE MODIFIED.

FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS TO BE MAINTAINED.

TURKEY TO BE ADMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEATH KNELL OF GREEK AMBITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Allies' invitation to Turkey to attend the conference suggests a meeting at Venice or elsewhere of Plenipotentiaries of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Turkey and Greece as soon as possible for the purpose of concluding a definite peace treaty between the Turks and the Greeks and the Allied Powers. The latter are prepared to support the allocation of previously mentioned frontiers to the Turks, it being understood that measures will be commonly agreed upon to safeguard the interests of Turkey and her neighbours; to demilitarise certain zones, which shall be determined; to ensure the peaceable and regular establishment of authority; and finally to assure an efficacious guarantee, under the auspices of the League of Nations, for the freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, and also the protection of racial and religious minorities. The British, French and Italian Governments will also support Turkey's admission into the League of Nations, and they repeat their promise to leave Constantinople when the Treaty becomes effective.

Before the Conference, the Allies will use their influence to effect the withdrawal of Greeks to the line fixed by an agreement between the Allied Generals and the Turks and the Greeks, a meeting for which purpose should be held at Mudania or Ismid between the Allies and Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

The Note concludes by expressing the conviction that the Allies will be able to co-operate with Turkey like an ally in the re-establishment of peace.

SATISFACTION IN LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A deep sigh of relief was heaved in London and Paris yesterday evening at the announcement of the concord reached between the Allies, and their united Note sent to Angora, isntead of a series of separate notes as appeared probable.

This decided change in the situation for the better was not anticipated and only came at the conclusion of a strenuous day's deliberations on part of Lord Curzon, M. Poincare and Sgr. Sforza.

TERMS LIKELY TO BE SATISFACTORY TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Paris.—An authoritatively informed French correspondent learns that the conditions are every acceptable to Turkey. He has gathered that the impression in Ottoman circles is that Angora will be satisfied with the contemplated substantial modifications to the Treaty of Sevres, and the new peace treaty proposed in the Allied Note will probably settle both the Turco-Greek conflict and the Turco-Allied War, in the latter instance being a substitute for the Treaty of Sevres.

It is anticipated that all nations concerned will be satisfied with the new proposals, except the Greeks, whose aspirations after territorial expansion will be frustrated.

Tribute in Paris is particularly lavished upon Lord Curzon, to whose sincere desire to avoid war M. Poincare testified when the conference was concluded.

KEMALIST CAVALRY CROSS NEUTRAL FRONTIER.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Kemalist cavalry has crossed the neutral frontier at Chanak, but it is believed an amicable withdrawal will be arranged.

MEASURES FOR WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Constantinople.—On 23rd September, a strong force of Turkish cavalry crossed the neutral frontier in Chanak region near the village of Erenkeny within the gunshot of the British lines. The Governor of Chanak sent to warn them to retire as they were transgressing the neutral zone. It has been arranged that General Shuttleworth will meet Turkish parliamentaires at six this morning (24th) with a view to obtaining an amicable withdrawal of the Turks.

General Harington has summoned the Angora representative here for the purpose of making similar representations. It is believed that, in view of the Allied acceptance of the Turkish Thracian demands, friendly understanding will be reached.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—To-day's Near East Conference centred on the form of the invitation to be sent to the Turks and especially whether territorial negotiations notably on the question of Thrace should be mentioned in it. Lord Curzon afterwards declared that the deliberations will continue to-morrow afternoon as much remained to be discussed and M. Poincare wished to consult the French Cabinet before meeting again.

EFFORTS AT PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In spite of the dangerous concentration of Kemalist forces in the direction of the Straits together with the assembly of growing powerful British, Naval and military forces, there is distinct lessening of tension here as time passes without a clash, and diplomatic forces of the Allies are focussing all their energies on peaceful solution.

The French are redoubling their efforts to prevent the Kemalists from any imprudence and are sending M. Bouillon—who negotiated the Franco-Angora Treaty—aboard a fast destroyer to use his influence with Kemalist leaders.

INVITATION TO ANGORA.

Resumed discussions between Lord Curzon, M. Poincare and Sig. Sforza yesterday lasted four hours and were centred on the nature of the invitation to Angora. The French and the Italians are endeavouring to embody in the terms of the invitation assurances regarding Thrace, Adrianople and Constantinople; while Lord Curzon thought that any modification to the Treaty of Sevres should only be formulated at the peace conference.

FRENCH SOLUTION.

The Allies will probably send separate notes if a collective note is not agreed upon to-day. It is expected that the Turks will be invited to attend a preliminary conference at Mudania (Khodavendikiar) with a view to fixing up the armistice. Judging from a Paris cable from Reuter which quotes a semi-official statement, the French contemplate fully restoring Constantinople to the Turks and withdrawal of Allied troops, but placing Thrace under Turkish sovereignty with the League of Nations administering it, while the Straits should be demilitarised with certain safeguards.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Official circles in London discount the statement of Kemalist circles that the situation is most serious and express the opinion that direct official news from responsible Turkish Ministers must be awaited. Meanwhile, there is a feeling of confidence in the result of the moderating influence of the French upon the Kemalists.

The "Star" learns that Britain is prepared to concede generous terms to Turkey.

Reuter has received an authoritative statement on the British attitude on the Near East crisis, which declares that Britain is seeking nothing for herself and pursuing no short-sighted policy based on amour propre. A matter of supreme interest and one of which no modification in any case can be entertained is the neutralisation of the Straits with a full guarantee of free navigation for all countries under the League or other effective international organisation. All other matters are secondary and subject to peaceful accommodation between Turkey and the States more directly concerned.

NO DESIRE TO PRECIPITATE HOSTILITIES.

While the Government is completing naval, military and air measures to safeguard, the neutrality of the Straits and covering the position, it in no wise desires to precipitate hostilities. War will never come from the British side but is only possible if the Kemalists attack the positions occupied at the Armistice and held consistently as neutral territory throughout the Graeco-Turkish hostilities. The situation, therefore, is in Kemal Pasha's hands, but there is no reason at present to supose that Kemal Pasha will choose to apply force of arms to a question which can be settled by conference. There is no secret about the strength of the Turkish forces and no weight is attached to the exaggerated alarmist estimates of what Kemal can put in the field.

KEMALISTS WAITING FOR RESULTS OF PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Paris.—It is reported from Adana that a statement has been made in the Nationalist circles that the Kemalists intend to avoid measures of force until they learn the result of the conference at Paris; but, in the event of failure to reach a satis-

(Continued on next page.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND NEAR EAST.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL HOME.

GREECE BLAMES LEAGUE FOR DELAY IN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Assembly has passed a resolution regarding Armenia similar to that passed by the Political Commission on 20th namely, "hoping that the Council will not lose sight of the necessity of establishing an Armenian National Home in the peace negotiations with Turkey and inviting it to take measures judged to be advisable for that end". The Persian delegate announced that, as he learnt that the International Red Cross Committee had taken up the matter, he had withdrawn the proposal for an inquiry into the atrocities in Asia Minor and Thrace.

Supporting Dr. Nansen's proposal, Zoka-ed-Dowleh (Persia) recalled that he had invited the League of Nations to intervene last year. He considered that a speedy action was necessary to end the terrible and useless conflict. Persia had no interest in the dispute—she merely desired the re-establishment of peace.

M. Streit (Greece) declared that Greece was willing to accept the co-operation of the League in preparing a treaty which would put an end to the war. He asserted that on two previous occasions—in 1920 and 1921—Greece had intimated her readiness to enter into peace negotiations.

MEDIATION BY LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—Developing the proposal that the League should mediate on the question of Asia Minor, Dr. Nansen stressed the necessity for rapid action and suggested that the Council should get into communication with the Powers. When it spoke with the present unanimity it would have a strong moral authority. He further suggested the summoning of the two belligerents on a footing of absolute equality to the conference under the auspices of the League.

Sir Joseph Cook thought Dr. Nansen's resolution too moderate and wished it was worded on a more energetic form. Proceeding he said that when the Australians heard the new threat of war they were absoutely surprised and asked themselves whether the League had ceased to exist. They could not believe that the League was merely going to look on. The delegates did not wish to complicate the negotiations, but to act prudently and the duty of the League was to discover the truth. He considered that the moral force of the League supported by public opinion could delimit the neutral zone and ensure the protection of the Straits. He hoped the League would adopt this solution as a means of bringing peace.

BRITISH OPPOSITON.

The Persian and Chinese delegates supported Dr. Nansen. Mr. Fisher, the British Delegate, warned, the delegates against complicating the task of the Paris conference. Britain, he declared, was anxious to secure the cooperation of the League in a most active role. The British Government would respect this sentiment and take it into account in any subsequent negotiations. He moved a resolution hoping that the Council would lend any assistance which may be asked for by the Powers engaged in the negotiation.

Lord Robert Cecil (South Africa) dissented, contending that the League ought to be prepared to act by itself without waiting until she was asked.

M. Hanotaux (France), and Marquis Imperiali (Italy), supported Mr. Fisher's proposal.

Finally a committee was appointed to draft a joint proposal for submission to the next meeting.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Prime Minister has made a statement in which he says that the Straits should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interest of all nations.

KEMAL'S REPLY TO LLOYD GEORGE

THE GREEK ROUT IN ASIA MINOR

THE MORAL FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

VINDICATION OF LASCARS

BY B. G. HORNIMAN

Seldom has political folly and dishonesty been followed more quickly by retribution, than in the case of Lloyd George's reckless attempt to defy justice and ignore facts in Asia Minor. Ever since the Greek army was brought up with a round turn in its attempt to descend upon Angora a year ago, it has been clear to common sense that its continued presence in Anatolia was on sufferance; that, if the Greeks continued in their burglarious occupation of the Turkish homelands, sooner or later the Turks would drive them out, if their protectors in Downing Street failed either to give them effective help or to advise them to go before they were driven. The Angora Government, masters of the situation for months' past, have behaved with exemplary patience. They have tried every avenue to peace. They have gone with open hands again and again to the Allies to ask for a settlement based on justice. But, naturally, they have adhered to the preliminary condition that the Greeks must evacuate the invaded territories.

Lloyd Georges Trickery.

Lloyd George and his friends have chosen to regard this demand as preposterous and insolent. Their object was that the Turks should sit down to arrange a settlement based on the presence of the Greeks in Turkish territories. They wanted to use that fact to gain concessions for their Greek friends, which the latter, if left alone, would have been incapable of gaining or retaining for themselves. Lloyd George, ignorant as usual, having no conception of the real factors governing the situation, and actuated only by financial considerations, has had but one idea in his mind since the plan of sending the Greeks to Asia Minor was first conceived—that of helping them to remain in occupation of the stolen territory, of consolidating a permanent Greek Empire in Asia Minor, which should make an end of the Turkish rule and make Asia Minor safe for the financial interests of which he is the tool. The Paris Conference was a camouflage. Its object was to make a theatrical display of generosity to Turkey, while retaining for Greece the solid advantage of her presence in Anatolia, as the trump card which would give the pro-Greek interests the mastery of all negotiations, or, in the alternative, enable Mr. George and his friends to say to the world—and especially to India for whose delusion the Paris Conference display was specially designed:—"We have done all we can for Turkey. We have made generous offers but they will not see reason and they must suffer the consequences."

Swift Punishment of Sheer Bluff

That was the effect of his declaration on the eve of the Parliamentary adjournment. He combined it with a hypocritical onslaught on Turkey, a disgraceful misrepresentation and distortion of facts, and an idiotic eulogy of Greek military prowess, which constituted an ultimatum and defiance to Angora, which could only be answered in one way. If the Allies would not order their Greek puppets to quit Asia Minor, the Turkish nationalist army would have to drive them out. Whether the British Prime Minister knew nothing of the strength and determination of Kemal

(Continued on page 9.)

"BRITAIN IMPARTIAL BETWEEN GREEKS & TURKS"!

WHY GALLIPOLI & CHANAK ARE HELD.

EFFORTS AT SECURING IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE

PREMIER EXPLAINS "FACTS" TO PRESSMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.

Addressing the Pressmen at Downing Street, the Prime Minister said he wished to explain the facts of the position in the Near East in view of the misapprehension of the character of difficulties that had arisen. He declared that the strengthening of the naval and military forces was dictated by two supreme considerations, the first of which was the anxiety regarding the freedom of the seas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea which was the essential primary condition. The war had demonstrated very clearly the freedom of the Dardanelles was vital to the security of the Empire and the protection of commerce. The closing of the Straits by Turkey, who owed more to Britain and France than any other Power in the world, was an act of perfidy which was responsible for the collapse of Russia, the defeat of Rumana and the prolongation of war in Belgium. It was an essential condition to the state of world peace that there should be an effective guarantee for freedom of the Straits. A peace signed without achieving that object would be equivalent to defeat. Therefore, the first purpose of British action, during the last few days, had been to ensure the freedom of this essential waterway to civilisation. In doing this, Brtain was not taking separate action. She was simply carrying out the policy agreed upon by the Allies in 1918. "We have not departed from it one iota, and could not do so without betraying the trust which the Empire vested in us", said Mr. Lloyd George.

The second object, the Premier said, was to prevent an exceptionally horrible war spreading to Europe. He did not attempt to apportion blame between the Greeks and the Turks. The facts that Smyrna had been destroyed and massacres occurred were a sufficient justification for the policy if the army, which could not be restrained from perpetrating such outrages, crossed to Constantinople.

"BRITAIN IMPARTIAL BEWEEN GREEKS AND TURKS."

He feared there might be a repetition of these terrible incidents. There was a danger also that the conflagration might spread to the inflammable Balkans. He recalled how the war in 1914 began in the Balkans, and, therefore, regarded it as of paramount importance to European peace that the war in Asia Minor should not spread into Europe. He emphasised that Britain had been most impartial between the Greeks and the Turks. The Greeks had recently threatened to march on Constantinople, necessitating a passage through the neutral zone. The British Generalissimo, with the Allied forces, warned the Greeks in terms identical with those which had just been used to Mustapha Kemal that he would not allow them to enter the neutral zone Incidentally, the Premier mentioned military advisers regarded it as essential that Chanak should be held in order to secure the freedom of the Straits to unarmed vessels.

A FUNDAMENTAL FACT OF WORLD'S COMMERCE.

He then proceeded to emphasise that he did not want to hold Gallipoli or Chanak in the interest of Britain alone. He did not claim that Britain alone should have the sole responsibility." On the contrary", said the Premier, "we believe these important shores should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interest of all nations alike." The freedom of the Straits was a matter of life and death to Rumania and Russia, and a fundamental factor in the interests of world's commerce. The British Government, however, did not go back on anything it had said about Constantinople remaining Turkish, nor would it put up any fight regarding the sovereignty of Eastern Thrace.

EFFORTS AT SECURING IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE.

He added: "The fight we are putting up at present is to ensure that whatever happens at the Peace Conference we do not abandon the policy of securing the freedom of the Straits. By that I do not mean by clauses depending upon the caprice of the Constantinople Government. The security must be of a more reliable and effective character than in 1914." That was why Britain had taken the steps that she had, and why she would do her best to secure an immediate Conference.

An appeal had been made to Australia and New Zealand particularly because they had a particular interest in Gallipoli. They had made great sacrifices of thousands of their most heroic sons in the cause of freedom of the Straits, and they felt that when that freedom was challenged they had the right to associate themselves with us in any action to maintain what it cost so much to achieve.

Concluding, the Premier said he was not departing from agreed policy of the Allies enunciated in 1918. He recalled that proposals for the protection of minorities by mandates broke down but the Straits remained.

"SECOND GIBRALTAR NOT WANTED"

Replying to a questioner, Mr. Lloyd George reiterated emphatically Britain did not want a second Gibraltar at the Dardanelles. She wanted the League of Nations to keep the Straits open for all nations.

MESSAGE OF GANDHIJI.

THE WAY TO SWARAJ—KHADDAR.

FOLLOW BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

The following message has been received by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the Commencement of the Gandhi Week, which begins to-day:—

"I would love to see people who have hitherto kept back, voluntarily discarding all their foreign cloth, and making a bonfire of it. Let them fulfil the whole of the constructive programme framed at Bardoli, and they will not only release me and other prisoners, but they will also inaugurate Swaraj and secure redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. Let them remember the four pillars of Swaraj: Non-violence, Hindu-Moslem-Sikh-Parsi-Christian-Jew unity, the total removal of untouchability, and the manufacture of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar completely, displacing foreign cloth."

MUSLIM GRIEVANCES.

LORD MESTON'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.

Lord Meston has written an article in the "Sunday Times" which treats sympathetically with the Muhammadan grievances. Lord Meston emphasises that a cardinal feature of the present situation is the fact that Muhammadan sentiment clings tenaciously to two political axioms. The first is that Islam must be represented by one power of standing in the World. The second is that the Holy Places in Arabia must be free from non-Muslim suzerainty. Lord Meston contrasts the feelings of trust in Britain among the survivors of older and more conservative Indian Muslims with the attitude of the younger generation, which has resulted in an ill-assorted compact with Mr. Gandhi to obstruct British schemes for India's progress.

Lord Meston agrees that there is a substratum of truth in the Muhammadan grievance among much that is exaggerated and fantastic, and he thinks that we have not been wholly consistent and aboveboard in dealing with the Muslim problem, and that we have not always given reasonable weight to Muslim sentiment. Emphasis, however, is laid on the contention that Indian Muslims cannot be allowed to dictate our Imperial policy. In this connexion, Lord Meston believes that they realise the necessity for guarantee against future wanton Turkish attacks; but, he argues, we should recognise Turkey as a civilised power and withdraw our intervention between her and the new custodians of the Arabian shrines.

Lord Meston considers that, if left to themselves, they will very soon come to terms with Turkey which would be acceptable to the Muhammadan community generally.

The British destroyer "Speedy" sank in seven minutes in the Sea of Marmora as a result of a collision with a Dutch trawler. Ten of the crew of the "Speedy" have been drowned and eighty-seven rescued.

CHARGE OF EXPLOITING DOMINIONS

PREMIER'S EMPHATIC DENIAL

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, after a fifty minutes' address to the Pressmen at Downing Street, was specially interviewed by Reuter on the subject of the Dominions, and, notably, with regard to Canadian criticisms of the method of publicity used by the British Government on September 16th as regards the invitation to the Dominions to send contingents. He emphatically denied that the Dominions were in any way being exploited for political purposes, and said there was no question of any such thing. The impression was entirely unfounded. The Cabinet felt the sacrifices of Australia and New Zealand at Gallipoli entitled them to consultation when the question of freedom of the Straits was involved. They decided, therefore, that those Dominions were entitled to participate in the defence of the Straits. The Cabinet felt at the same time that it was impossible to ask the two Dominions without inviting the remainder. Thus Canada and South Africa were also approached. It is noteworthy that Canadian criticisms specially referred to the fact that no such invitation was made in 1914 when the Dominions spontaneously volunteered.

NEW ZEALAND'S RESPONSE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Wellington. (New Zealand).—Twelve with three hundred nurses have so far thousand officers and other ranks, together volunteered for service in the Near East.

S. AFRICAN LABOUR OPPOSED TO WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Pretoria.—The Nationalist leader Mr. Tielman Roos declared yesterday that his party would oppose sending a single Afrikander to the Near East, and spending of a single penny in that connexion.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

VINDICATE PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

We are painfully aware of the inconvenience to which you have been put, but for this we feel that the strikers are not responsible.

This is the cleanest strike that we know of, as it is for the first time in Bombay, if not in India, that a ballot for strike has been taken, and even after *that* all avenues of amicable settlement were tried and exhausted. To call the present strike a lightning strike is to misuse words. Whether we tried all means to avoid a strike or not is for you to judge and not for us to say. We appealed to the Tramway Directorate, to the Municipal Corporation and offered to go to arbitration. The Press of Bombay approved of our action and endorsed our suggestion. Instead of heeding all attempts at settlement by negotiation, official and unofficial, and to avoid a strike and the consequent inconvenience to the public, the Tramway Company started a counter-Union, camouflaging it with the name of Co-operative Society. It is this, which precipitated the strike by exhausting the patience of the men. Hence the Company is the father of the strike and responsible for it.

We need not emphasize how the men have exhausted all avenues of amicable settlement, that the men have all along been willing to abide by the arbitration of third parties on the outstanding matter of issue; it is the Tramway Company, that has unfortunately remained obdurate.

It now rests with you, Citizens of Bombay, to end the strike if you so will. The decision lies with you. The men want your sympathy and goodwill. If you will refrain from using the Tram Cars—if only for a few days—and thereby demonstrate your sympathy, you will be helping the Cause of Justice and Fairplay, and thus assure an early favourable settlement of the strike.

Citizens of Bombay, your plain duty is to stand by Labour Unions, legitimately formed, and carried on according to the well-recognized practices of Labour organization. We want you to show that you support the principle of Arbitration. Remember that without well organized efficient and intelligent Labour Unionism, true Democracy cannot make any headway.

Remember your duty to-day and refrain from using the Tram Cars until the strike is settled or the Directors accept the principle of Arbitration.

Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee,
President.

Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri,
Vice-President.

V. M. Pawar,
Hon. General Secretary,
Tramway Union Bombay.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN

SUNDAY, Sept. 24.

The Hon. Secretary of the Tramway Union sends us the following:—

The Tramway Strike continues. The men are firm and united. There is no change in the situation. Some cars have been removed from Fort area and are running from Girgaum to Byculla. All depots except Colaba remain closed. Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Khatri addressed the men this morning at Grant Road. Great enthusiasm prevailed. More men are joining the strikers. Mr. Fraser of the Company's Staff is moving about the town pointing out leaders and men peacefully sitting before the depots or at other places to the Police officers and getting them arrested. This is done to smash the strike. There is no question of fairplay, and obviously the Tramway Company regards that all is fair—not only in war or love—in breaking the strike and smashing the Union. But the men, who are actuated by the highest spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause, are not at all downhearted and are prepared to face all the trials and sufferings in defence of their elementary right of association in the pursuit of common interests. The strikers are gaining every day more public support and sympathy in their just struggle against Capitalism and this is a distinct gain to the Union, which has cheered up every worker.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

"The service was extended on Sunday from Girgaum via Foras Road to Victoria Gardens and to-day (Monday) we expect to be able to run cars through to Tardeo.

103 cars are run to-day, and the total number of men working (not counting new hands) exceeds half the normal days' requirements.

One case of assault on a worker was reported yesterday (Sunday) at Foras Road. One conductor was injured by stone-throwing near the J. J. Hospital and the car window was smashed.

That more trouble of this nature has not so far occurred is solely due to the steps the police have taken to prevent breaches of peace."

STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 22,

The strike situation does not show much change. The police force has been considerably increased. Meetings of strikers were held at which Anglo-Indians, Sikhs and Muhammadans gave out that they would persuade their fellows to abstain from work. The Company has issued a notice stating that workmen resuming work by the 20th will be reinstated on the present pay and others if retained will have their pay reduced by ten per cent.

"MAHATMA GANDHI'S OFFICER!"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Walmsley and Pearson disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Sasibhusan Hajra who had been convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Dinajpur of cheating and sentenced to fifteen month's rigorous imprisonment. The case for prosecution was that taking advantage of the situation created by the Non-co-operation movement, the accused went into the interior and gave out that as a captain of Mahatma Gandhi under the Swaraj Government, he had begun to arrest Rajas and Ministers and took money from his victims and thus duped innocent people. He was prosecuted at the instance of the Secretary, Local Congress Committee. Their Lordships affirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to nine month's rigorous imprisonment.

LIMITATION OF RUBBER OUTPUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that advices from London confirm the statement of M. Copeman, Chairman of the Eastern International Rubber Produce Trust, that prominent British rubber enterprises in Dutch India are supporting voluntary limitation of production. The Dutch Minister for Colonies, however, is hesitating to submit official proposals in view of rubber interests' opposition to the export duty and similar measures. A limited tapping is now advised.

CONTINUANCE OF OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A darker feature is furnished by the record of new crimes, chiefly ambushes of Nationalist troops. The fighting about Sligo is particularly severe. A striking example of fraternal strife is afforded in the case of shooting of a young leader of the Irregulars named McNeil, whose two brothers hold high rank in the Free State army, while his father is Professor McNeil, Minister for Education, who is regarded as the most distinguished member of the Dail Eireann.

Ulster is still on the *qui vive* and Belfast is still the danger spot for disturbances, although the situation is quieter there than it has been for some time.

IRISH OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A feeling of hopefulness with regard to the future is at present in the ascendant in Ireland, notwithstanding the continuance of outrages. Some comfort is derived from the fact that the functions and duties of Parliament are being pursued steadily under the courageous leadership of President Cosgrave.

CRASH OF A BOMBING AEROPLANE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Mineola.—The pilot, two non-commissioned officers, and three private soldiers have been killed in a crash of a huge bombing aeroplane which was taking part in the army manoeuvres at Mitchfield. The machine burst into flames when it struck the ground and was completely destroyed. Three of its occupants were incinerated and others were thrown clear. There were thousands of spectators in the field where the accident happened, which was brilliantly illuminated by searchlights.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

An Allahabad message of the 23rd instant says, Swami Vicharanand Manji was arrested at Anupshahr on the evening of the 21st instant, and sent in custody to Bulandshahr. The arrest is said to be for offence under sec. 124A.

ALLIED NOTE TO ANGORA.

(Continued from previous page.)

factory solution at that conference military action will become inevitable.

KEMALISTS SEIZE EZINE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Constantinople.—It is reported that the Kemalists have seized the town of Ezine on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and are threatening Kumkale, an important key position. It is also reported that they are bringing up big batteries, while British aeroplanes are flying over the Nationalist lines.

CONCENTRATION AT ISMID.

Reliable reports state that the Kemalists are concentrating seriously at Ismid, whither Kemal Pasha is personally proceeding. This has given rise to a belief that the Kemalists will make Constantinople their objective instead of Chanak for there are larger supplies available in the Ismid region while the hostile population in Constantinople might cause trouble in the rear.

Nevertheless, a more optimistic tone generally prevails based on reports of the successful outcome of the Pelle-Kemal conversations. The Kemalist forces on the Chanak frontier have not committed any overt act of hostility, but their numbers are increasing.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE OFF THE STRAITS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

It is stated that British Naval force concentrated off the Straits will shortly include at least seven capital ships mounting altogether sixty thirteen and a half inch and eight fifteen inch guns.

POWERS INVITE TURKEY TO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Paris.—The outcome of the Near Eastern Conference between Britain, France, and Italy is that these Powers jointly invite Turkey to a conference promising to recognise the Maritza frontier, including Adrianople, and the Turkish sovereignty over the Straits subject to guarantees for their neutrality. The foregoing is conditional upon the Turks not crossing the neutral zone.

FRENCH GOVTS. REQUEST TO KEMAL

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The French Government has sent a wireless message to Mustapha Kemal requesting him not to take action until the arrival of its special emissary who left Paris yesterday for Smyrna.

FRENCH GARRISON AT STAMBUL STRENGTHENED

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Constantinople.—The French commander has informed the British authorities that he can assure the maintenance of order at Stambul in the event of a trouble in Constantinople. The French "whippet" tanks have been brought to the central vantage point near Seraglio Point and the French garrison at Stanful has been strengthened by a battalion from Chatalja.

RUSSIA'S WARNING TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The text of the Russian Note addressed to the Allies from Moscow on 14th September regarding the Turkish situation says that Russia cannot consent to the Straits being opened to battleships of any country; nor to British control of the Straits against the wishes of the Powers possessing vital interests in the Black Sea. The latter, says the Note, should have the right to decide the fate of the Straits. Russia cannot recognise any new regime which is established without consultation with Moscow.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TO THRACE

LONDON, Sept. 23.

An authoritative definition of Britain's attitude to Thrace is that the Government is quite prepared to consider the Turkish claims generously and dispassionately, but hitherto has not been willing to commit itself on account of the paramount importance of the question to other countries who shold be represented at the general conference at which the matter will be discussed.

BULGARIA'S NOTES

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Bulgaria has delivered identical Notes in London, Paris, and Rome, upholding, the freedom of the Straits and advocating the establishment of an autonomous State in Thrace under control of the League with special arrangement for safeguarding the Moslem interests in Adrianople.

MEANS TO PROTECT ARMENIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 23

The League to Abolish War has issued an appeal signed by many religious and Labour leaders urging that the League of Nations should be given means to protect the Armenians through an international police force.

NEAR EAST CRISIS PRAYERS

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York have issued special prayers for Sunday in connexion with the Near East crisis.

ENVER PASHA.

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF TURKESTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A Constantinople despatch states that it is announced there that the Moscow Government has formally recognised the Republic of Turkestan, of which Enver Pash is the President.

BRITISH PREMIER'S PLACE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The report on 21st September that the Dominions' delegates had telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George urging him to come to Geneva to explain the Near East situation has been denied. The "Observer's" Geneva correspondent, on the other hand, says that the Dominions and the British delegates consider that the Premier's place is in Whitehall, not Geneva. With the exception of Lord Robert Cecil, no British or Dominions delegate desires British foreign policy to be transferred from Whitehall to Geneva.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEMAL PASHA.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Sept. 22.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has pased the following resolutions at Multan:—That this Committee expresses its grief at the death of Babu Motilal Ghose, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," whose ripe judgment and vast experience derived from his life-long services were particularly needed in the critical times through which the country is now passing. (2) The Working Committee of the Congress offers its sincere congratulations on behalf of the people of India to His Excellency Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nation on their glorious victories and assures them of India's continued support..

AHMEDABAD CONGRATULATES TURKS AND AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

At a public meeting held last night speeches were made and resolutions passed congratulating the Turkish Nationalists on their victories and the Akalis on their exemplary non-violent attitude and placing on record the services of Babu Motilal Ghose.

ANGORA LEGION.

RESPONSE TO "INDEPENDENT'S" APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

The extent of response to the "Independent's" appeal for the Angora Legion is not apparent yet although according to that paper owing to the space at its disposal being very limited, it is unable to publish the numerous letters received supporting the proposal. Begum Tainveshad Kidwai and Miss Temizan Kidwai have wired to be enrolled as nurses.

POONA LOKMANYA'S BUST.

LETTER TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The following appeal has been addressed to the contributors of the Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Fund (raised by the students of the D. E. Society's Institutions) by the members of the Executive Committee:—

You must be aware of the controversy centering round the question of a site for the Tilak Bust to be set up in the Fergusson College. The general desire on the part of contributors was that the bust should be placed in the open near the fountain, and enough money was raised to cover the cost of a canopy too, which would have been necessary for a bust kept in the open. We have to say this, however, that the site near the fountain was not specifically proposed to nor promised by the college authorities. It was thought that there would be no disagreement regarding the suitability of a site in the open. Unfortunately a divergence of views exists between the college authorities and the contributors in this matter. The college authorities hold that the College Library is the *only suitable site* for the Bust. We thought that the fountain would have been a far more desirable site and we put our views very strongly before Prince Kanikar. He, however, told us that the decision of the Board may be looked upon as final.

Under these circumstances we are of opinion that the College Library should be accepted as the site for the Bust. Though a site near the Fountain would have been more conspicuous, it cannot be said that the Library is an obscure place. Prince Kanikar assured us that the particular spot in the College Library would be fixed upon in consultation with the Executive Committee. We mentioned the projecting room over the Porch and he told us that it could be given if the engineer reported it strong enough to bear the weight of the Bust and the pedestal.

The Advisory Committee consisting of Professors Naik, Kambhare and Limaye are of the same opinion with us. Since we know however, that there are some contributors, who think otherwise we hereby write them to communicate their views in writing by the 15th of October. Letters may be addressed to Prof. P. M. Limaye, Willingdon College, *Sangli*.

A general meeting of the contributors, scattered as they are over the whole Presidency, cannot be called and hence this plan. We shall announce the sense of the letters received and if the generality of contributors for placing the Bust in the Library we shall proceed to make are arrangements for the unveiling ceremony.

Syed Mohammad Hadi, Secretary, the Aligarh Khilafat Committee, is sentenced again to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN OFFICE PREVARICATION.

DID FETHY BEY THANK LORD CURZON?

AN EXCUSE AND ITS INWARDNESS.

Anent the British Foreign office statement about the treatment of His Excellency Fethy Bey, Angora Minister of the Interior, we have already quoted extensively from the English Press to show that the F. O. denial of ignoring His Excellency is an euphemism for unabashed lying. It is indisputable now that H. E. Fethy Bey was ignored by the Foregn Office under one pretext or another, and when some true friends of Britain, who have always condemned the hostile attitude of British statesmen towards Turkey, took up the cudgels against the F. O. behaviour towards an accredited representative of the Angora Government, the F. O. had to cook up an explanation, which is hopelessly at variance with facts. As to the allegation that H. E. Fethy Bey thanked Lord Curzon for the courtesy shown him during his sojourn in London, Mr. Arthur Field, who was in intimate touch with His Excellency, writes in a letter to us: "As you know, it is only diplomacy which prompts Fethy Bey to say he was amiably received at the F. O. An under-strapper saw him, but so little was it an official reception that it was specifically disclaimed to be such in an inspired note (in the English Press) which appeared on August 10th."

In this connection, the following statement which appeared in the "Daily Express" serves as a powerful search-light on the capricious mentality of the Gods that preside at the British Foreign Office: "The holidays have begun and members if Pariament have left London for the recess. That, however, ought not to mean that the departments of State have ceased to function. So far as the Foreign Office is concerned this would almost seem to be the case. At all events Fethy Bey, who came to London to lay important proposals before the British Government on behalf of the Angora Government, seems likely to leave again without having discovered any person qualified to discuss these proposals.

The British Empire already pays a heavy price for Mr. Lloyd George's pro-Greek policy, which does not command the confidence of the country. Has another opportunity of finding a basis for peace in the East been thrown away?"

"Fethy Bey is the Anglophile Minister of the Interior in the Angora Government. He arrived in London on July 30, bringing with him definite peace proposals for submission to the British Foreign Office.

His adventures in London since July 30 throw a strange light on the methods and the manners of our foreign policy, and make a curious contrast with the Turkish Minister's reception in Paris. Fethy Bey had visited Paris before coming to London, and had been received by M. Poincare, Premier and Foreign Minister of France.

"The British Embassy in Paris had been asked whether our Foreign Office would discuss the proposals of the Angora Government, and a reply was received a few days later intimating that the necessary facilities for the journey would be forthcoming. On July 31 the Foreign Office was informed of the arrival of Fethi Bey, and he was received there by Mr. Vausittart, a permanent official, who told him that, unhappily, Lord Balfour, our acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was then leaving for Switzerland, and that Lord Curzon was not in town.

"Lord Curzon, however, was due to return to London from the Continent, where he had been undergoing a cure, and a further communication was sent to the Turkish Minister. In consequence of this Fethi Bey again visited the Foreign Office yesterday. He was there informed that Lord Curzon had left London and would not be back before the end of September.

It may, of course, be that neither the Foreign Minister for the acting Foreign Minister, nor the Under-Secretary, nor any member of the Government deems the proposals which Fethi Bey has brought with him—proposals which, we understand, cover a very wide field of stress and storm from Constantinople to Smyrna and even Mesopotamia—of sufficient importance to disturb the holiday slumber of a great department. What is astonishing is that our Foreign Office should be unable to spare the time or to take the trouble required for an interview between the accredited representative of the real power in Turkey and an official wielding real authority.

"The Greeks, whether they represent King Constantine or belong to the party of M. Venizelos, find no such difficulty in penetrating the dim recesses of the Foreign Office.

"The Turkish envoy proposes to leave London for Paris on Friday. We cannot be surprised if he takes with him a quite needless impression of contemptuous indifference towards Islam on the part of the greatest Mussulman Power in the world."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The "Daily Express" in an editorial, entitled: "Not At Home: Strange Reception of the Turkish Envoy", stated:

"Fethy Bey, a most enlightened man, notoriously Anglophile, is in London. He is the Minister of the Interior in the Angora Government, and is duly authorised to treat on all questions that may bring peace in Asia Minor. He has been received in Paris by M. Poincare. Here in London there is nobody at the Foreign Office to see him. Lord Balfour has gone to Switzerland, Lord Curzon is away till the end of September. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth "lies low and says nuffin'." Only a permanent official with no authority is there to meet him.

"Yet Fethy Bey has power to discuss questions that affect not only the British taxpayer but the whole Moslem world. He represents the most vigorous aspect of Turkey. He can deal with and perhaps settle the problems of Mesopotamia, Syria, Smyrna, Thrace, the Dardanelles and Constantinople. Why is there no responsible person at the Foreign Office to see this gentleman? It does not seem so difficult for the Greeks to get their case heard in Downing-street. The British people are tired of being shut up in the Wooden Horse of Greek policy. They want peace and the withdrawal of British troops from the Near East. What sinister influences stand in the way?"

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Another statement entitled "Why Fethy Bey was Ignored", in the same paper, reads as below:

"The failure of Fethy Bey, Minister of the Interior in the Angora Government, to find a representative of the British Government qualified to discuss definite proposals by his Government for peace in the Near East, was the subject of semi-official statements yesterday in which the Foreign Office attitude was defended.

"Lord Curzon is credited with the opinion that Fethy Bey's proposals must be laid before the Allies as a whole and not before any of the Powers separately. Separate negotiation, it is pointed out, is a charge that has more than once been directed by Great Britain against France, and under no circumstances will the British Government attempt any Turkish settlement without consultation with her allies.

"The failure of the Foreign Office to receive the Turkish Minister is also excused on the ground that Fethy Bey when having his passport vised in Paris neither asked for an interview with Lord Curzon nor was one promised.

"These aspects of the matter were yesterday brought to the attention of a person in Fethy Bey's confidence by a representative of the "Daily Express."

"Fethy Bey," he said, "came to London to talk about a general peace in the Near East. He had been received by M. Poincare as Foreign Minister in Paris. He hopes to see some one in authority in the Italian Foreign Office after leaving London.

"It is not a question of conducting separate negotiations with individual Governments, but of presenting to them all views and plans which may possibly lead to a general peace in the Near East.

"When Fethy Bey applied for a vise to come to London he was obliged to state the reasons of his visit, and he gave it as desiring to get in touch with the leading authorities to talk about peace in the Near East. London was notified of this declaration before the vise was granted, and it was obvious therefore that Fethy Bey was not coming to London as a tourist. He never said he was going to see Lord Curzon, but he did hope to see some one having authority on matters of British foreign policy."

"Fethy Bey's proposals include assurances for the protection of Christian minorities in Asia Minor in return for the protection of Turkish minorities in the neighbouring Balkan States; guarantees concerning the permanent freedom of the Dardanelles, and an exchange of views in a friendly and conciliatory spirit concerning the frontier between Turkey and Mesopotamia, and other matters affecting both Turkey and Mesopotamia."

The official prevarication of the British Foreign Office thus stands condemned. It may be diplomacy which prompted Lord Curzon and his under-strappers to say that H. E. Fethy Bey was shown all the courtesy that was due to his official position. But it is stale and rotten diplomacy on which only people who have lost all sense of proportion, will rely for their vindication. It would have been more dignified on the part of Lord Curzon and his department if they had honestly admitted that for their own reasons they cold-shouldered the Angora Minister of the Interior, as they had done the Angora Foreign Minister—his Excellency Yussuf Kemal Bey—some months before.

CAPSULE ITEMS.

Paris.—The Minister of Finance proposes to exempt from the income tax all salaries up to 8,000 francs a year. This will involve loss to the Treasury of ninety million francs. The abolition of the government monopoly in matches is suggested.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir John Brabazon, who was an A. D. C. to the Viceroy of India from 1878-80 and a Gentleman Usher to King Edward VII.

Clan Morrison arrived London on the evening of 21st September.

Athens.—A number of arrests have been made in connection with the alleged Venizelist plot.

Berlin.—M. Chicherin denies that M. Timovieff, the Socialist Revolutionary leader, who is awaiting execution of the sentence of death, has committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

London, September 22.—Mr. D. M left London to-day to embark on the "Narkunda". He has arranged to spend three weeks in Bombay before joining the Inchcape committee at Delhi on November 10th.

A verdict of "suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned at the inquest at Hammersmith on Edith Violet Moore, governess, 45 years of age. She was a sister of the Indian Civil Servant, Mr. Percy Moore, and daughter of Justice Moore of the High Court of Madras. She fell out of a window at Kensington on Wednesday.

KEMAL'S REPLY TO LLOYD GEORGE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Pasha and his brave troops and the incapacity of the Greek invaders to hold their positions is difficult to say. Probably his speech was sheer bluff, intended to make Angora believe, that the Allies were united in a determination to support Greece—which, of course, is not the case. He may have believed in his own reckless expressions of admiration of Greek strategy and prowess. But anyone who knows anything about Greeks and Turks, and also knew anything of the actual state of affairs in Asia Minor, could have told him, that, if it was simply a case of Turk and Greek, without the interference of the European Powers, there could be but one result. The Turks are still a great military race, and they possess that superlative quality of stamina and long resistance to adverse circumstances which enables them to wear down their enemies. The Greek, on the other hand, is a volatile wanton, whose enthusiasm and courage is superlative when he has big friends behind him and fortune favours his initial effort, but is incapable of maintaining his courage in the face of defeat or sustaining by himself a long strain. Secure, as they thought, in the support of the Allies, the Greeks, who, as it proved, were not even able to hold what they had won, were actually ready to make a theatrical descent upon Constantinople. Never has sheer bluff had such a dramatic and swift punishment. At the moment of writing the Greek forces are flying in a rout back to the coast. The whole Greek army is threatened with extermination. That is Mustapha Kemal's dramatic retort to Lloyd George and the treachery of the British Cabinet.

Take What is Yours.

The moral is—and it is no pleasure to have to state it—that, so long as the present regime flourishes in Great Britain, nothing can be gained by representations, argument or diplomacy no matter how patent the justice of the demand or how solemn the pledge that has been given. Lloyd George and his colleagues appreciate nothing but drastic measures. They are now tumbling over one another in their anxiety to hasten on the Venice Conference and bring about the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor. They are afraid Kemal will do the work before they have time to snatch some of the credit. So it is, wherever they lay their hands. They ask for Co-operation and trust. But Ireland, India, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt have all shown that there is only one way of dealing with them—to ignore them and take for yourself what is yours.

Efforts of Pro-Greek Press.

The events that have been taking place in Asia Minor during the past week are dramatic and tragic enough. But there, as as always, the humorous side, which, in this case, is provided by the pathetic and frantic efforts of the pro-Greek Press to Minimise the extent of the Greek debacle. The Greek Government might admit the gravity of the disaster that had befallen its armies. But its friends employed to propagate the Greek case in the British Press refused to desert the task to which their hands were set. Thus we had Mr. Crawford Price in the "Sunday Times" this week imploring the public to believe that the reports of the Greek defeat were gravely exaggerated—in face of the fact that the claims of the Kemalist communiques were more moderate even than the admissions of the Greeks in respect to the dimensions of the disasters that had befallen the armies of this Pinchbeck Imperial enterprise. In the very issue of his paper that contained Mr. Price's article there was published a Greek communique which left no room for exaggeration of the Kemalist victory. The fact is, that the Greek Government, with characteristic shrewdness, realising that its military bubble had been burst, immediately set itself to create an appreciation among its friends of the urgent need it was in to be rescued from the Nemesis, that had overtaken it. To this end, reports of military defeats have been cunningly interlarded with hints of the danger of massacres by the victorious Turkish armies. The communique even irrelevantly recorded the alleged closing of American schools in the "Pontus", by way of enlisting American sympathies.

More ridiculous even than Mr. Crawford Price has been the egregious person known as the "Near East correspondent" of the "Times." This unfortunate individual has apparently been left in ignorance of the fact that Athens has officially thrown up the sponge and is frantically appealing to its friends in Europe to save it from the results of its own folly. Up to this very morning, in face of the Greek evacuation of every point of strategic importance, the utter rout of the whole Greek army and the fact that Kemal's troops are within thirty miles of Smyrna he continues his attempts to represent the morale of the Greek forces as being unshaken and to minimise the victories of the Kemalists, which he attributes to "political causes." While the news from Athens and Smyrna, from every reliable source, tells us that the Kemalist troops are within striking distance of Smyrna, that Turkish forces are already in the neighbourhood of Edremid, where they are threatening the withdrawal of the Greek division at Salihli, and that the fall of Smyrna cannot be long delayed; while the information comes from Smyrna that the Kemalists have actually captured General Tricoupis, the newly appointed Greek Commander-in-Chief, this "honest" purveyor of news from Constantinople, assures the readers of the "Times," that

"The new military appointments in Anatolia appear to have greatly heartened the Greek public. Greek officers here (in Constantinople!—what are they doing there?) have great confidence in General Tricoupis as leader, and are delighted to see the last of General Hadjianestis, an eccentric martinet, who, by posing as the soldier's friend and telling the army it was soon to abandon its advanced positions in Anatolia, did much to facilitate the Turkish success by weakening the authority of the officers and the combatant spirit of the troops."

He goes on to declare that the Greek demand for an armistice is merely the result of an attack of nerves "at Athens and that the Greek army is in greater danger from Athens politically than from the Kemalist Army, and is still "battleworthy."

It is amazing that the "Times" which has admitted, three days ago, in its editorial columns, the completeness of the Greek collapse, should continue to print the passage of rubbish that this precious "Near East correspondent" sends daily from Constantinople.

Consternation of the Cabinet.

The consternation and confusion that has overtaken the pro-Greek circles in London and the Cabinet, as a result of this unexpected blow to their hopes, can be imagined. As I have already said, efforts are being made to create a case for intervention by dark hints at the terrible fate "awaiting the Christian population in the regions which the Hellenic champions of Christianity are evacuating with such speed. But the French Cabinet has taken up a very grim and unaccomodating attitude. French diplomacy this time is on the side of success and does not mean to be manoeuvred into any self-stultifying acquiescence in British proposals for the rescue of Mr. Lloyd George's Greek friends. M. Poincare's Cabinet has refused to join in any attempt to coerce Angora into the acceptance of an armistice. It has informed Downing Street very bluntly that it sees no reason or claim for any intervention with the object of depriving Mustapha Kemal of the fruits of his victory. The distraught Foreign office issues daily semi-official announcements of the intention of the Allies to take action and bring about an armistice and a meeting between the contestants. We are told daily that the High Commissioners of the Powers have been instructed to take immediate action. Lord Plumer, the Governor of Malta, and one of the ablest of British generals has been ordered to proceed to Constantinople and British warships have been sent to Smyrna. But French and Italian warships have also arrived and it is quite certain that their commanders have instructions not to join in any measures, but those which are strictly legitimate for the protection of their own subjects. The Cabinet is meeting to-day to consider the crisis, and tomorrow morning we shall no doubt be presented with some portentous announcement of their decision. But Mustapha Kemal will remain master of the situation and will dictate his own terms. If the Allies want a Conference at Venice, they must make up their minds to the fact that to Turkey must be returned her legitimate territories and the control of her own capital and internal affairs. Otherwise a Conference will be abortive.

No Sympathy for Greeks.

The attitude of the general public in this country, whatever the attempts of the pro-Greek Press to represent it as otherwise, is utterly devoid of sympathy for the Greeks, whom they regard as a nuisance. Never have ministers blundered so fatally and fatuously as Lloyd George and Curzon in their policy in the Near East. Angora offered them a peaceful settlement. Fatch Bey came here for a personal discussion with Lord Curzon, who refused even to see him. He had been courteously received in Rome and Paris, but the British Foreign Minister refused to recognise his existence. Fatch Bey has now announced in Rome that this refusal to enter into any discussion with him in London was the direct cause of the Turkish offensive. It left the Angora Government no alternative. What a humiliating sequel to Georgian bombast and Curzonian pomposity! In any other era, such a colossal disaster would have shaken the Government of the day to its foundations. But in this post-war era of parliamentary indifference to ministerial ineptitude and dishonesty, there is no limit to the lengths to which they may go.

Vindication of Lascars.

The report of the French Commissioners appointed to enquire into the "Egypt" Disaster came out on Monday and caused a considerable sensation. It will reach you by this Mail and there is no need for me to repeat the findings and comments of the Commissioners. It is gratifying that these gentlemen, all of them well versed in maritime law and conditions, and accustomed to deal with enquiries of this nature, have refused to be led into a wholesale condemnation of Lascars, or even to attribute the blame for the loss of life, to the Indian crew, in spite of the wholesale blackguarding of the latter and whitewashing of the European crew in which the intresses indulged. They have sifted the wheat from the chaff and appreciated the conflict of evidence by those who set out to tell the same story and fell into contradiction of one another. Shortly, the finding of the Commissioners is that the circumstances of the occurrence were what I ventured to deduce, when the reports first came to hand. There was an awful lack of discipline, due to inefficient organisation and preparation, and a general panic and confusion, in which the European element took it, as a matter of course, that the Indian crew should be sacrified for their safety. The Commissioners have refused to accept the suggestion that everything was to be attributed to cowardice and misconduct on the part of Laskar. They point out that, if there was confusion among the Indian crew, it was due to the lamentable failure of those responsible for the discipline of the ship, and the blame for this must be borne, by the Company, its shore officials, the Commander and officers of the vessel and the "picked" European seamen, who are supposed to be the leaders of the Indian crew. The Directors of the P. and O. Company, headed by Lord Inchcape, have remained silent in the face of the grave censure of their neglect and mismanagement. Lord Inchcape, one of the noisiest and self-satisfied of our public men, has been afflicted with a sudden dumbness. Continually telling other people how to manage their own affairs, posing and accepted by Government as a superman of business efficiency, he has now been exposed as being incapable of looking after his own business, and allowing life to be sacrificed to his own inefficiency and neglect. He was to sail this month for India to preside over the Committee that is to put the affairs of the Indian Secretariats in order. He had far better stay at home and put his own house in order.

P. and O. Inefficiency

I have often wondered why the inefficient methods of the P. and O. Company and their contemptuous indifference to the public convenience and public safety would be tolerated. They had a five tradition but it has disappeared with Lord Inchcape's regime. As long as a fat dividend can be counted upon, that master of economy is prepared to let everything else go hang. The perpetual delays in the carrying of the mails is a chronic scandal that the Government of India ought not to be allowed longer to ignore. This week the mail has come by an old tub that arrived in Marseilles late on Tuesday, instead of Sunday or Saturday. The result is that letters were not delivered in any instance until late yesterday (Wednesday) and were still dubbling in this morning, leaving no time to deal properly with urgent letters, requiring speedy reply, till next week. Last week the mail was entrusted to one of the veterans of the B. I. Company with equally unsatisfactory results. The monsoon, of course, is pleaded as an excuse but the fact is that Lord Inchcape, who is perpetually denouncing the practice of "cacanny" by the working man, is a pretty fine exponent of the art himself. Before the war his company was under contract to carry the mail with sufficient speed to reach London in 14 days. The time now is anything from 16 up to 21 days. During the war, of course, the contract went by the board. But it would be pertinent to ask, what has become of it since? The Government of India, might also be asked whether it is not a fact that the P. and O. shippers have instructions to restrict speed, in order to save coal, when they might often get to the port of destination days earlier than the scheduled time, if they were allowed to take advantage of the vessels of full speed capacity? It might also be enquired why the Company is permitted to use any old tub that suits its convenience for the carriage of the mails, even to the extent of indenting on the fleet of the B. I., instead of using their more up-to-date and speedier vessels? The time is opportune for some of our moderate friends, if they want to show that the Legislative Assembly is not entirely devoid of authority, to ventilate these matters.

The Anti-Colour Campaign.

Though the attempt of British Trade Unionism to assist the anti-colour campaign in British ships has been given a sharp set-back by the finding of the French Commissioners in the case of the "Egypt," it must not be supposed that the battle is ended. The "Daily Herald," always fair and impartial where such questions are concerned,—though what it will be now that its control has been taken over by the Trade Union Congress and under its new editor, Mr. Hamilton Fyffe remains to be seen—commented in quite the right vein on the Report. But some of the stalwarts of Trade Unionism have not been deterred, in defiance of the Commissioners' findings, from still continuing to utilise the discredited allegations against the Lascars, as an argument in favour of the claim of British Trade Unionists that coloured seamen should be totally excluded from vessels flying the British flag. Among them Mr. Robert Williams, the Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, and a one-time Communist is to the fore in an interview, in which, he declares, with amazing effrontery, that the "Egypt" disaster shows with clearness that only British seamen should be trusted with British ships. The descendant, of several generations of naval ancestors and naturally possessing a proper pride in British prowess on the seas, I am, none the less constrained to reply to Mr. Williams that the lesson he reads from the "Egypt" disaster and the report of the Commissioners is the very last which could be honestly drawn from it. It is charitable to assume that he has read neither the Report nor the findings, which show very clearly that on this occasion the British seamen entrusted with the care of the "Egypt" lamentably failed in their responsibility. I trust the All India Trade Union Congress will keep their eyes open for any further development of this insolent and injunitous claim to drive Indian seamen out of ships, which are as much Indian as they are British.

"False Hopes."

Earl Winterton, the Under Secretary of State, has left for India, with a view, I suppose, to learning something about the country he helps to misgovern. I am told that Lord Peel only agreed to the visit of the Under Secretary, after receiving an assurance from his Indian advisers that it would not raise any "false hopes" in the minds of the Indian people. A curious anxiety, seeing that British rule has sustained itself for sixty-five years by the raising of false hopes among the Indian people. What exactly is the nature of Lord Winterton's mission I do not profess to know. He can certainly do with a little education, but whether he will get it, or the right sort, on a cold weather tour of the Government Houses is another matter. The goings and comings of such persons need make little difference to India nowadays. It may stir a few moderate dovecotes. But the days when it was possible to raise false hopes are past and gone. It is made increasingly clear that Lloyd George voiced the true policy of the British Government in his recent speech in the Commons. The text of Lord Reading's *dimenti* has not yet reached us here, but we have had the frank statement of the "Times" Simla correspondent that the folly of the Moderates consists in supposing that the speech needed any defence! And every organ of opinion here, except the Labour Press, continues to make an outcry against the "danger" of the Indianisation of the services. The S. O. S. of the I. C. S. has been given an abundant and re-assuring response!

T. RAMCHANDRA SHARMA RE-ARRESTED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma of Ghapipur was re-arrested on the 20th and proceeded against under Section 108. It is said to be in connection with his having spoken congratulating the Akalis.

PROTECTION OF PRINCES.

REJECTED BY MAJORITY IN ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Important legislative measures were discussed in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Hon. Member in asking leave for introduction of his Bill to prevent dissemination by means of books, newspapers and other documents of matters calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the Princes or Chiefs of States in India or the Government or administrations established in such States. The Home Member said that he signed the Press Act Committee's report opposing the continuance of protection to the Indian Princes because sufficient material was not supplied to the Committee for justifying legislation at that juncture. Government had since then examined the question thoroughly and they had come to the decision announced by the Viceroy in opening this session that according to agreements and by honour the rights, dignities and privileges of the Indian Princes must be protected and this pledge in the words of the King-Emperor transmitted through the Duke of Connaught was inviolable and the attacks made in the Press on the Indian Chiefs made it very necessary to give them this protection. Was there, he asked, not the same justification in safeguarding the Princes against disaffection as there was for protecting the Government of India against exciting of disaffection against it? He was asking for nothing more than what the Government was itself enjoying. The Bill, moreover, closely followed the provisions of the English Act which protected foreign Governments against objectionable attacks in the Press. The Princes in India he concluded were unanimous in demanding the protection which Government thought was necessary. He asked the House to look at the matter in a fair and impartial spirit.

PROVISION OF PENALTIES.

The Bill provides penalties of a fine and maximum five years' imprisonment for the editor, the printer, the publisher or the author of any offending book, newspaper or other document. It makes it clear that comments expressing disapprobation of any action taken by a ruling Prince of his administration are outside the purview of the measure, provided that they neither excite nor are intended to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection. As a safeguard, it is also provided that no Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under the Bill except on the complaint or under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. Subsidiary matters provided for in the Bill are the power to forfeit offending publications or to detain them in the course of transmission through the Post and the status of the Courts by which offences may be tried.

Munshi Ishwar Saran opposed the Bill because, he was convinced that protection, which was not given to Princes before 1910 inspite of Government pledges which then also existed to maintain their privileges, dignity and honour, was not needed even now. The Press Act Committee of which Sir William Vincent was a distinguished member and Dr. Sapru the President had unanimously concluded after hearing Sir John Wood, the Political Secretary and few minutes by Indian Princes that in the absence of further evidence, it did not think the Princes needed any protection and it opined that giving of any such protection would lead to stifling of all legitimate criticism by subjects in ventilating their grievances. The speaker informed the House that even under the Press Act only in three cases was the power of protection brought into operation. If, however, a measure was necessary, said the speaker, it should seek to protect the interests of both the rulers and the ruled and should not be one-sided like the present Bill. The speaker hoped that the Indian Princes would emulate the glorious example of His Majesty the King-Emperor who recently waived all special privileges and intimated his intention of vindicating his right personally in Court.

On being put to the House, the motion for introduction of the Bill was rejected by a majority of four votes, the division being forty-one for and forty-five against. The result was received amidst non-official applause. Thus for the first time in its life the Assembly threw out to-day a measure of first-class importance which Government had decided after prolonged consideration to legislate.

PROPOSED RENT ACTS.

A PARSI'S PLEA.

A meeting of the poor and the middle class Parsi tenants was held on Friday last under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, when Mr. R. B. Paymaster, presided.

Mr. Paymaster said each section of the proposed Bill for amending the Rent Acts was so framed as to be advantageous to landlords and there was nothing that would give relief to the unfortunate tenantry. Whatever the report submitted by the Committee which was appointed by the Government, may be, why did not the members of the Executive Council, viz. Sir Ibrahim Rahemtullah, Sir C. Setalvad, Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, and Hon. Mr. C. Mehta, drawn the attention of the Government that the recommendations made by the Committee would, if passed into law, prove oppressive to tenants? How was it, Mr. Paymaster asked, that Sir Ibrahim who for years together put up strenuous fight on behalf of the tenantry in the City Improvement Trust meetings, had now after he had joined a Government post, changed his attitude? Looking at the pace at which houses were being built in Bombay, there would not be enough houses for residential purposes, even in the next five years, and the Rent Acts should therefore be extended at least for five years more. How deplorable the state of affairs was could easily be imagined by realising that the Municipality was not now allowing the houses marked out as "U. H. H." ("unfit for human habitation") to be pulled down! There was a house famine in Bombay and the Improvement Trust was one of the main causes of that state of affairs by pulling down houses without making provision for the dishoused persons. The population of Bombay was increasing by 2 lakhs of people every decade, and provision would have to be made for that increase too. By the condition in which some of the people were passing their days in wretched habitations, he wondered whether even in hell some people might be forced to live under the same conditions. Government at the expense of crores of rupees was reclaiming the sea for the comfort and convenience of a few thousand persons. It would be extremely advantageous and of lasting benefit if those crores of rupees were spent in developing the existing lands and building houses thereon. Messrs. Dubash, Kvani, Joshi, Ginwala and Jhabwala then addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of Parsi Tenants of the poor and middle classes of this city, called under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, enters its firm and emphatic protest against the proposed amendments in the existing Rent Acts which are likely to press very heavily upon those classes of the Parsis, along with those of the different other communities living in Bombay."

"The meeting is of opinion that it would be highly impolitic to enhance the Standard Rents at a time of great commercial and industrial depression in this city, and when every household article has gone up in value and when the distress of unemployment is threatening the people."

"This meeting further prays that the period of operation of the existing Rent Acts may be extended until the Development Scheme is fully carried out and the present serious congestion and overcrowding is removed or at least the Act may be extended for a period of five years."

"This meeting also prays that such other amendments may be made in the Bombay Rent Acts as have been introduced in the latest consolidated Rent Acts of the United Kingdom, particularly with the view of protecting the sub-tenants and penalising profiteering by owners as well as tenants of large and small premises."

"This meeting authorises its President to send copies of this Resolution to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Moor, of the draft Bill and other authorities."

The O. S. K.'s steamer Indus Maru sailed this morning from Singapore for Bombay via Colombo and is expected to arrive here on 3rd October.

A Mysore correspondent writes:— "The 'Maharaja's College Day' will be celebrated this year on 1st proximo at 7-30 a.m. when Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Retired Survey Superintendent, will preside."

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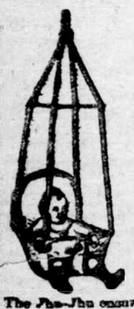

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GURU-KA-BAG :

THE TRIUMPH OF THE SPIRIT

(By C. F. ANDREWS.)

II.

When I reached the Gurdwara itself, I was struck at once by the absence of excitement such as I had expected to find among so great a crowd of people. Close to the entrance there was a reader of the scriptures, who was holding a very large congregation of worshippers silent as they were seated on the ground before him. In another quarter, there were attendants who were preparing the simple evening meal for the Gurdwara guests by grinding the flour between two large stones. There was no sign that the actual beating had just begun and that the sufferers had already endured the shower of blows. But when I asked one of the passers by, he told me that the beating was now taking place. On hearing this news I at once went forward. There were some hundreds present seated on an open piece of ground watching what was going on in front, their faces strained with agony. I watched their faces first of all, before I turned the corner of a building and reached a spot where I could see the beating itself. There was not a cry raised from the spectators but the lips of very many of them were moving in prayer. It was clear that they had been taught to repeat the name of God and to call on God for deliverance. I can only describe the silence and the worship and the pain upon the faces of these people, who were seated in prayer, as reminding me of the shadow of the Cross. What was happening to them was truly, in some dim way, a crucifixion. The Akalis were undergoing their baptism of fire, and they cried to God for help out of the depth of their agony of spirit.

Up till now I had not seen the suffering itself except as it was reflected in the faces of the spectators. But when I passed beyond a projecting wall and stood face to face with the ultimate moral contest I could understand the strained looks and the lips that silently prayed. It was a sight which I never wish to see again, a sight incredible to an Englishman. There were four Akali Sikhs with their black turbans facing a band of about a dozen police including two English officers. They had walked slowly up to the line of the police just before I had arrived and they were standing silently in front of them at about a yard's distance. They were perfectly still and did not move further forward. Their hands were placed together in prayer and it was clear that were praying. Then, without the slightest provocation on their part, an Englishman lunged forward the head of his lathi which was bound with brass. He lunged it forward in such a way that his fist which held the staff struck the Akali Sikh, who was praying, just at the collar bone with great force. It looked the most cowardly blow as I saw it, struck and I had the greatest difficulty in keeping myself under control. But beforehand I had determined, that I must on no account, interfere by word or deed, but simply watch; for the vow, which had been taken by the sufferers must be sacred to me also. Therefore passive silence on my part was imperative, but it is difficult to describe to those who have not seen the sight with their own eyes how difficult such a passive attitude was.

ENGLISHMEN IN PARTY.

The blow which I saw was sufficient to fell the Akali Sikh and send him to the ground. He rolled over, and slowly got up once more, and faced the same punishment over again. Time after time one of the four who had gone forward was laid prostrate by repeated blows, now from the English officer and now from the police who were under his control. The others were knocked out more quickly. On this and on subsequent occasions the police committed certain acts which were brutal in the extreme. I saw with my own eyes one of the police kick in the stomach a Sikh who stood helplessly before him. It was a blow so foul that I could hardly restrain myself from crying out loud and rushing forward. But later on I was to see another act which was, if anything, even fouler still. For when one of the Akali Sikhs had been hurled to the ground and was lying prostrate, a police sepoy stamped with his foot upon him, using his full weight; the foot struck the prostrate man between the neck and the shoulder. A third blow almost equally foul, was struck at an Akali when he was standing at the side of his fallen companion. This blow hurled him across the body of the fallen man, who was unconscious, at the very time when he was being taken up by two ambulance workers. The intention of such a blow was so brutally insolent, that I watched for the Englishman in command, in this case, as also in other cases,— to rebuke the police sepoy who did the deed, but as far as I could see, he did nothing to check or rebuke his men. I told all these things that I had seen to the Governor and to every officer whom I met the next day.

The brutality and inhumanity of the whole scene was indescribably increased by the fact that the men who were hit were praying to God and had already taken a vow that they would remain silent and peaceful in word and deed. The Akali Sikhs who had taken this vow, both at the Golden Temple before starting and also at the shrine of Guru Ka Bagh, were, as I have already stated, largely from the army. They had served in many campaigns in Flanders, in France, in Mesopotamia, and East Africa. Some of them at the risk of their own safety may have saved the lives of Englishmen who had been wounded. Now they were felled to the ground at the hands of English officials serving in the same Government which they themselves had served. They were obliged to bear the brunt of blows, each one of which was an insult and humiliation, but each blow was turned into a triumph by the spirit with which it was endured.

It was a strangely new experience to those men, to receive blows dealt against them with such force as to fell them to the ground, and yet never to utter a word or strike a blow in return. The vow they had made to God was kept to the letter. I saw no act, no look of defiance. It was a true martyrdom for them as they went forward, a true act of faith, a true deed of devotion to God. They remembered their Gurus, how they had suffered, and they rejoiced to add their own sufferings to the treasury of their wonderful faith. The onlookers too, who were Sikhs, were praying with them and praying for them and the inspiration of their noble religion with its joy in suffering innocently borne could alone keep them from rushing forward to retaliate for the wrong which they felt was being done.

There has been something far greater in this event than a mere dispute about land and property. It has gone far beyond the technical questions of legal possession or distraint. A new heroism learnt through suffering has arisen in the land. A new lesson in moral warfare has been taught to the world. This fact, in the ultimate issue, is independent of the more legal question of trespass, decided for or against the Akali Sikhs. They believed intensely that their right to cut wood in the garden of the Guru was an immemorial religious right, and this faith of theirs is surely to be counted for righteousness, whatever a defective and obsolete law may determine or fail to determine concerning legality.

One thing I have not mentioned which was significant of all that I have written concerning the spirit of the suffering endured. It was very rarely that I witnessed any Akali Sikh, who went forward to suffer, flinch from a blow when it was struck. Apart from the instinctive and involuntary reaction of the muscles that has the appearance of a slight shrinking back, there was nothing, so far as I can remember, that could be called a deliberate avoidance of the blows struck. The blows were received one by one without resistance and without a sign of fear.

(To be continued.)

POONA NEWS.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Poona Inter-collegiate Athletic sports took pdace last evening on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana grounds when Lieutenant Sir and Lady Marshall distributed cups and medals to the prizewinners. A considerable number of prizes were won by the New Poona College this year, the general Champion also being a student of the same college. The next in rank was the Ferguson College which won the championship in lifting the weight, throwing the ball and various other items. Rather a comic feature of the whole scene was a tug-of-war contest between the staff *versus* the students in which the latter came out triumphant. Thanks-giving and garlanding brought the function to a merry close.

HYDERABAD STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION.

During the last week, an address was presented to the Hon. Mr. Keshavrao, the first Hindu Judge of the Nizam's high court Hyderabad, on behalf of the Hyderabad students' association at Poona. The address referred to the various educational social and other activities of Mr. Keshav rao who is the leading public man of liberal views in the Nizam's state. The association of the Hyderabad students was formed here in 1915 with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as its permanent president. It is doing valuable work in the student's circle.

DR. LEVY AND DR. TAGORE AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

Dr. Sylvain Levy, the French Savant and Oriental Scholar, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived at Poona yesterday and are staying with Mr. R. D. Tata. They paid a visit to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar last evening and to-day they visited the Gayan Samaj Music Society and the Anand Ashram. In the afternoon they visited the New Poona College High School for Indian girls, Bharat Itisha Samsodhak Mandal and the Fergusson College. On Saturday they will visit the Women's University and the Deccan College. A conversazione has been arranged for this evening at the Bhandarkar Institute in their honour. On Sunday morning another conversazione will be held at the New Poona College to discuss educational matters. The party, it is understood, will leave for Mysore on Sunday night. Mr. C. F. Andrews is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning.

It has been decided to hold an All-India Non-party Conference of Mussalmans and Hindus in Delhi on the 29th instant to consider the situation in the Near East and the question of the Khilafat.

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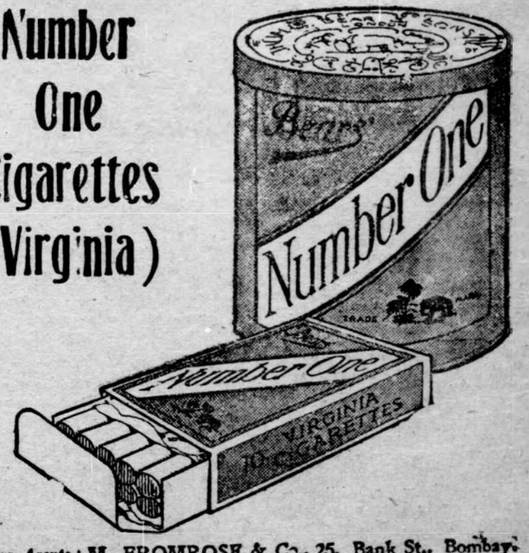

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Literature and Art.

PARSI FRIENDS."

(BY A PARSI.)

This little book is an exceedingly thin one. It is thin in quantity which is a merit in these days when cartloads of stuff are thrown on to a bewildered public who are misled by a new species of respectable touts and fail to find an honest guide to the real manners and customs of any Indian people. The book is appallingly thin in quality, however, which could not have been expected from its reputed author, Mr. Justice Kincaid, who is a Hellenic scholar striving successfully after *Kalos Kai agathos* and a disputed authority on Mahratha history. It is written in "humble hope that it may in some slight degree enable my own people to understand better and appreciate the Parsis, the most friendly, and as was shown during the riots of November, 1921, the most loyal among the communities of our great city." This then seems to be the *raison detre* for "Our Parsi Friends." And no one will deprecate it more than the thinking section among the Parsis. To all intents and practical purposes the only fruit of their "loyalty" so far has been a heavy fine imposed on them in the sequence of the riots. It was an unchivalrous idea to write a book on the present-day Parsis without any reference to the great French lady, who has made the most exhaustive study of modern Parsis and whose unrivalled work has been expanded into encyclopaedic proportions by Mr. M. M. Murzban.

Mr. Kincaid is not sparing in his compliments to the Parsis whose great kind Cyrus is exalted as the greatest man of all antiquity, the Buddha and the Christ being probably in his opinion assignable to yesterday. No one can object to a High Court Judge studying an Indian community with the help of local men. But we cannot allow to pass unchallenged the rusty history of the Engish Judge, which needed burbishing before it was "sported" in public. He deliberately lays down that "the Arabs in the full fury of their fanaticism enforced Islam on the conquered race." This is one of those traditional untruths which will possibly survive even a more complete annihilation of it than was attempted a few years ago in these columns, with the able concurrence of the eminent Parsi scholar who edits the "Prajamitra and Parsi." We hope to arrange for a brief refutation of Mr. Kincaid's anachronism by evidences from the semi-sacred writings of the Parsis themselves.

The section on Parsi marriage customs seems to have been fathered by Mr. Kincaid on trust. It is evidently written by a person who thinks in the vernacular and writes in English. This is the only explanation for the egregious statement that the boy and girl sit beside instead of opposite each other" during a portion of the Parsi marriage ceremony. (P. 30.) For boy marriage is rearly extinct among the Parsis. The Gujarati term for bride-room is a tell-tale one. It has betrayed the writer into suggesting by implications that child marriage is still prevalent. The translation of a well-known formula used in the Parsi nuptial ritual perpetuates a blunder which Mr. Kincaid was expected to rectify. The Persian term *pasand kardan* is incorrectly rendered by "prefer." It is not a question of "preferring" on the part of the bridegroom this or that bride out of a number of possible spouses but "agreeing" to take her to wife and enter into matrimonial contract.

What, we wonder, was the use of describing in detail certain ceremonies relating to a Parsi's birth when in a footnote the reader is cautioned that the ceremonial has now fallen into disuse! We marvel how many Zoroastrians tie and untie the sacred thread several times a day as Mr. Kincaid says they do at page 38. There is an inaccuracy in the translation of the articles of the Zoroastrian faith in which the Parsi religion is described as the greatest and best of all those that have yet flourished or are "likely" to flourish in the future. The original Avasta does not justify the sceptical "likely." The author of the creed wrote or rather spoke in no dubious or subjunctive mood. The original word is *bushyaenti* which connotes an unqualified "future."

Really Mr. Kincaid overdoes it when probably with the Khaddar movement at the back of his mind and the "loyalty" of which he makes excellent capital inspiring him, he implies that the Parsi youth is invariably dressed in "Bond Street linen." We marvel how many Parsis of the middle and the lower classes can afford this loyal luxury. It is for the Parsis to decide whether Mr. Kincaid's delineation is a picture or a caricature, a likeness of the community or a clumsy blundering daub. For our part we do not remember for the last thirty years to have come across any work purporting to have for its author a person of Mr. Kincaid's repute in which its writer had been so abominably served by the understrapper and especially the murderous proof reader. If Mr. Kincaid was induced to fancy that any stuff would go down with the Parsis provided it bore on the title page the rather dimmed I.C.S. he has our unfeigned sympathy in boundless measure.

Whoever undertook the proof reading for the respected English official has done him a wrong which can be remedied only by the issue of a new and suppression of the first edition. The author is made out as hesitating on every page whether to designate his loyal friends "Parsis" or "Parsees." He cannot be charged with a hideous "Guzarat" (page 3), a monstrosity which is repeated. Who was the Judge's sanguinary accomplice in mutilating three times on one page, the name beautiful, of Azerbaijan from where hailed the Prophet of the Parsis? Avasta bears an exceedingly strong resemblance to Sanskrit. But it is not identical with the latter, nor is, therefore, the Iranian Vahu Mano to be sanskritised into Vahu Mana. Mr. Kincaid attempts to interpret the loyal Parsis' life to his English brethren. Who will interpret Mr. Kincaid to the poor Englishman who knows only English? Can the following be from the pen of a judge or commoner whose mother-tongue was English?

"By his third wife Huovi he had three sons whose birth was sand still is delayed in a miraculous way." (P. 13.)

Anquetil due Perron was a very great man. At the risk of his life he penetrated the Parsi arcanum and saw for himself, in disguise, the performance of certain Parsi ceremonies. What right has Mr. Kincaid or his *alter ego* repeatedly to mangle his name? With all the erudite help in the world at his elbow, Mr. Kincaid cannot make up his mind whether to depend on "Pehlvi" or "Pahlvi." How many Parsis now affect, on the occasions specified, the "Jama Pichori", the antiquely spelt relic of the Mogul period? From the way in which the whole Navjote (*sic*) ceremony is described, the reader would carry away the impression that only a male child is entitled to the ritual and that Parsi girls undergo no Navjot. Mr. Kincaid doubtless means to tell his English friends that the fifth Gatha of the Parsis is called Vahishto ishti. There is no confusion in his mind we hope, with the Hindu sage Vasishta. (P. 46.) And what on Imperial British earth could force him to spell the old Iranian appellations Mashyo and Mashyani with the terrifically Tuetonic *sch* (p. 48)? Of course, the gem of the Judge's investigation into Parsi customs occurs at an immortal (p. 49), where the modern Zoroastrian is depicted by the proof-reader as an unblushing cannibal for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year. We have no doubt that if Mr. Kincaid reads the piffle that has been issued to Englishmen the world over in his name no one will rise from its perusal more dazed than himself.

A couple of months and a paltry couple of hundreds of rupees could procure from an industrious Mr. Jhabvala or a learned Mr. Vesavavala or Mr. Erach Parakh a more authentic description of the Parsis than is presented here with the collaboration of several hands and by an English historian. But who then would care for the book? It is the lure of the foreign name that attracts. It is what the Mahatma diagnosed as the slave mentality of degenerate India.

AN ESSAY ON ISLAM.

This Essay contains a vivid account of the four great Religions of the world Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam, and the author of the Essay Mr. M. Venkataratnam won a gold medal offered by the Anjuman-i-Idul Melad of Madras last year. It is a very opportune production as it contains an accurate account of the Muhammedan Religion, which is unfortunately much misunderstood by the public. It contains a juster estimate of this great Religion than any that has yet appeared in the English language. The high appreciation of the Prophet Muhammad by Carlyle is well known to the English-knowing public but that great critic wrote his Essay 82 years ago, when the original sources for the study of Islam were not so easily available as they are now. He has therefore committed some blunders in spite of his penetrating mind. During the last few years, however, Muhammedan scholars themselves have made fresh and more reliable translations of their Sacred Book. And the author of this Essay has made abundant use of such material and has clearly shown wherein the greatness of the Prophet of Arabia consists. We are sure every reader of it will be delighted with it. We strongly recommend it to all our readers.

Copies are available at Messrs. M. A. Ahmed Batcha Saib & Co., 16/17, Second Line Beach, Madras, at Rs. 2, a copy. Cloth bound Rs. 2/8/- postage extra.

MR. K. P KHADILKAR.

A LIFE—SKETCH BY P. R. LELE.

The ablest advocate in Maharashtra of the precept and practice of non-cooperation, Mr. K P. Khadilkar, is upholding, in the present storm of disunion, the banner of the departed Lokamanya. It was the idealist Tilak who first awakened Maharashtra and then the whole of India, and Mr. Khadilkar received his inspiration from that great idealist. Mr. Khadilkar was the student of Tilak's Fergusson College. Although a student of the Deccan College is in possession of the material property of Lokamanya, Mr. Khadilkar is the admitted inheritor of the spiritual property of Lokamanya. The Message of Lokamanya is contained in his great book "Geetarahasya", and of the two men Lokamanya thought worth-mentioning and thanking for their taking the trouble of reading the manuscript of Geetarahasya, Mr. Khadilkar is one. Of this man's personal history, something will be known by the public with advantage, and this life-sketch is a timely publication. The writer is well-acquainted with our readers. The booklet is published by Sitaram Ganesh Godbole, opposite Jogeshwari Temple, Maharashtra Printing Press, Poona City.

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

It is a matter of very serious regret for every one interested in the study of economic questions in India to find. That the only body of economic inquirers in this country should be so inefficient in its working as not to be able to bring out its journal with any approach to regularity. The June number for this year is published —three months after its time; and, presumably, we must wait for another quarter before the next, which issue already due, is published.

Nor is the failure to produce the paper regularly retrieved by the superiority of the matter presented. Mr. Deole heads the list of original (?) articles with a study of Indian military expenditure, which has absolutely nothing new to say on the subject. He has accepted the official statement of the present year's military expenditure amounting to Rs. 62.18 crores, without remembering that of the military expenditure, £11.569 millions are incurred in England which are presented in the official statement on the assumption that each pound sterling costs Rs. 10 but which in practice would cost anywhere between Rs. 15 and 16. There would be thus an addition—strictly on military account—of Rs. 6 crores in expenditure, of which Mr. Deole seems to be blissfully ignorant. From such a writer we could scarcely expect any consideration of that other great factor in "looking" military accounts—the interest on loans incurred for military operations or equipment. Such a thorough calculation of the military budget would present astounding figures, and Mr. Deole must be congratulated on the prudence he unconsciously exhibits in not venturing beyond his depths. The second place of honour is given to Mr. Pherwani's paper on "Economics of Education" in which it is very difficult to see what connection the writer thinks there is between the two main terms of the title. Mr. C. N. Vakil's "Famine Insurance Grant", and the reviews of books are the only interesting sections of this number. Mr. Vakil gives us an historical outline of this scheme, and rather cautiously sums up the present situation by saying: "So far as famine relief is concerned however, it is not too much to suppose, that unless something unforeseen occurs, the provinces ought always to be ready under the present system to relieve the people committed to their care." The existing situation of all the provinces gives no room for such a hope.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

We have received a copy of the prospectus for the forthcoming Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society which is to be held on the 10th January next. The prize-list this year has been considerably extended and the value of the prizes increased in the hope that it will encourage exhibitors from other parts of India. The prospectus gives a list of medals and prizes open for general competition to be awarded to the best exhibitor in various branches such as oil-colours, water colours, sculpture, photography, black and white, needle work, etc.

"THE SAMACHAR."

"The Samachar", a daily newspaper published from Surat under the editorship of Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi, has supplied a long-felt need in Gujarat. Established at a time when the eyes of the whole country were turned towards Bardoli, a small taluka in Surat, the "Samachar" has rendered valuable service to the people of Gujarat in general by exposing the shams of the Municipal Committee of Management. For the great awakening witnessed in the Surat District "The Samachar" deserves considerable credit.

LITERATURE, THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN)

In 1912 Dr. Schaeffer presided over a Scientific Congress at Dundee. Dr. Schaeffer delivered a Presidential address. It excited widespread comment, a good deal of scornful comment from (amongst others) so humble an individual as myself. I think I published two articles on it in the "Times of India." Dr. Schaeffer held out sanguine hopes to the eager and excited crowd, of shortly proving Abiogenesis, or in simple language of making Life out of Not-life. Now merely as a metaphysical proposition, this is almost as tough as its correlative. No Scientist has ever yet attempted to make something out of nothing, matter out of not-matter. Then why life? Assuming as I chose to assume that Life was as distinctive as matter, abiogenesis would be as unthinkable as making something out of nothing. But the insatiable chemists and physiologists and biologists *et hoc genus omne*, would not admit anything of the kind. And they are once more as hot as ever on the track of that extremely elusive thing Life. Indeed Dr. Bastian proudly announces that he has actually "created" life, (certainly in rudimentary and questionable form) and gives the simple chemical formula of the needed solution.

Now remembering that Science is spurred on to this desperate enterprise primarily because Science cannot bear the faintest hint of "creation," which seems to imply somewhere a creator, it is a little odd that its leading votaries should announce themselves so cheerfully as creators. But presumably a Scientist may be pardoned for doing what a God may not. No good Scientist would acknowledge the creative power of God Almighty, but some, perhaps, may acknowledge that of Dr. Bastian. I say "some" because his achievement does not appear so far to have been generously accepted or universally applauded. After all what he claims to have created doesn't amount to much, a few moulds, possibly even a protophyte or two. We need not trouble much about the "moulds," but if he has made a protophyte it would be interesting to learn from Dr. Bastian whether it is a perfectly good new protophyte or merely one of a kind already well known. I am willing to bet, although but a poor man, a considerable proportion of my year's income that Science will never make a brand new form of Life. How exciting it would be did any one of us believe that that were possible, to order say, a young Centaur, or a Dragon!

Our advanced modern Scientists, encouraged by Radio activity, colloids and other delectable lures, have reached the conclusion that Life constitutes no break in continuity, that we need no longer look for its beginning in an aerolite from some distant planet (the absurdity to which Lord Kelvin was reduced) or in a pansperma, the ingenious suggestion of some other Scientific genius, whose name I forget. It is simply a question of Energy. Whether we are to treat Energy as making matter, as well as life, or matter as making energy is a little uncertain, but the dernier cries of Science is that matter and Energy together are answerable for all phenomena, including of course the mental and spiritual phenomena. There is no gulf fixed between inorganic and organic matter. Given your required outfit of electrons, atoms and molecules, you will inevitably soon be stuck in a colloid, and a colloid is on the verge of Life. Now I want to know quite a lot of things, being a very ignorant layman, and I dare say some of my scientific readers can tell me. Must we pre-posit a colloid too, say, a bacterium? Do the minutest and most rudimentary forms of animal life precede the vegetable? If we can imagine our world devoid of even as much as an animalcule, what is the objection to calling the first a new "creation"?

How is the orthodox Scientific horror of any kind of "creation" dispelled by ascribing the first living thing to the energetic explosions of electrons or atoms, or any other Scientific fiction? I suppose we shall have to admit, our minds being constituted as they are, that there was a beginning somewhere, and if a beginning when the electrons have sportively bombarded the atoms and at last goaded them into making a big enough molecule something is going to happen, life is going to appear, but in what form and why in one form rather than in another? All is subordinated our Scientists solemnly say to the supreme majestic law of Evolution, so enslaved are they by the magic of a word. Well be it so, but in common experience you would expect to evolve the smaller from the greater, it is not easy for the uninstructed mind to conceive —— a pound weight being evolved, that is rolled out of an ounce. Oh yes, of course, I know well enough that unless we are advanced mathematicians (wrong again, we needn't even be "advanced" mathematicians, since I believe every "sophomore" knows this, but mathematicians we must be) we have too long been gulled by the preposterous almost childish fallacy that the Whole is greater than the Part. But then we must always make allowances for the humours of mathematicians, have we not our Einstein and our Haldane? And when they are together these merry jesters, like the old Augurs they wink at each other. One of the greatest now living in a moment of unwonted candour, probably it was a case of *in vino veritas*, blurted out that good mathematicians never cared what they were talking about, or that their conclusions were true.

But let me come back to my muttons, I really can't see why if Life begins in this light fortuitous way, it shouldn't as well begin with a Mammoth or a Man as a protozoon or a bacterium. Give your atoms and molecules a free hand and they might just as well start with the one as the other. And in actual fact whether the creator be a God or Matter, or Energy, this I verily believe is what has in fact happened. Here is rank heresy for you, but you'll never get Me to believe that every form of Life has originated in a blob of protoplasm and worked up through every intermediate form. To begin with I demur to the use of such a word as "i" "intermediate", which of course begs the whole question. But can any of you, can any human being, if he is honest with himself, conceive of the "evolution" of a vertebrate Mammal out of an unsegmented Anaalid? Well, perhaps some of you can, I can't.

Now when just now I spoke of a blob of protoplasm I used the phrase of science, though it is one of the almost innumerable phrases of Science which introduces, and quite unblushingly a pretty large and mischievous falsehood. A falsehood that is to say for public consumption, though I daresay the Scientist knows better. Only the other day I read a lecture by a very eminent Botanist, in which he talked of protoplasm behaving in a very rational way towards certain substances. It liked some and didn't like others, and on the whole it seemed to me to have good taste. But what is this protoplasm? Where can you buy it, in order to verify these assertions? Oh! you can get it if you like, the Scientist will airily tell you, in almost any pond. What will you get? Won't you get a mass of living things, just as much living creatures as a horse or a mouse? In plain language I ask does this wonderful "protoplasm" mean anything else than living matter? Or as I should put it Matter in which some form of life has already inhered?

After all are we quarelling over names or substantial things? Whether we like to regard Life as a special creation, whether we prefer to ascribe it to energy transformations and exchanges, to a Vital Impulse, Bergson's Elan Vitale, the only point of real significance is whether it comes haphazard, and haphazard diverges, or evolves if you like, into a million for ever distinct and rigidly self-preserving types, or whether the process is Telic, with a definite impress and purpose from the beginning. Remembering that Science hates "chance" almost worse than "God", it is curious to note with what blundering blindness it now pins its faith to the whirling electron, the atom and the molecule. Given all the chemical affinities in which the chemist delights, their cast-iron precision an end, unless the laws which they obey are imposed upon them by some intelligence to the fulfilment of an end, a plan, a great design, what is there to wonder at or admire? At the point of culminating interest, the appearance of Man, is it not as easy to suppose that Ape and Man represented from the first two parallel lines of life, fraught with quite different potentialities, as that first came the Ape and out of Ape the Man? I retract the word "parallel", it has a limiting connotation. do not want here. Let us substitute Bergson's metaphor, and suppose that the rocket of Life exploded to its time fuse, and that one spark was Ape and another Man, and that thenceforward the lines of life of Ape and Man began to diverge, and have gone on diverging more and more widely ever since? The common Darwinian concepton of a true linear evolution has never appealed to me. It is beset with too many difficulties, insurmountable difficulties. I have never satisfied myself, though Geologists and Biologists with a pre-conceived conclusion to prove so easily convince themselves, that there is good proof that Ape preceded Man in time. Orthodox Evolution with its lump of unformed protoplasm, seems to require that Life should begin in the infinitely little, that its first manifestations should need the microscope to be seen at all. And thence rapidly expanding and assuming forms of increasing complexity present us with all known living things from the flea to the whale. But the hugest terrestrial animals were all antediluvians. They had their day and perished at a comparatively early stage in the World's story. What strange molecular energy built up these monsters, and so, apparently spent itself, was dissatisfied with its handiwork and so turned to defter models? What is the real difference between the Biologist's "substantive variation" and the "creation" of a new species? And notwithstanding the assumed reverence of the Scientist, his ecstasies, which never ring true, over the wonders his researches reveal, if all these marvellous adaptations and miracles of Life's Art cannot be referred to some Mind, some purposive intelligence, if they are all mere accident, what is there to rhapsodize and pretend a pseudo religious exaltant over, in their contemplation? Surely the most enthusiastic Chemist cannot really delude himself into the belief that he can worship "Energy"?

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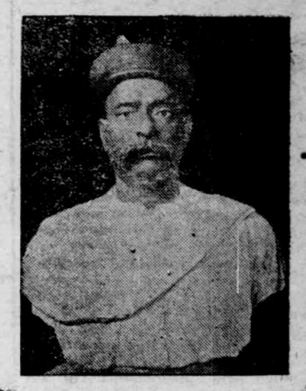

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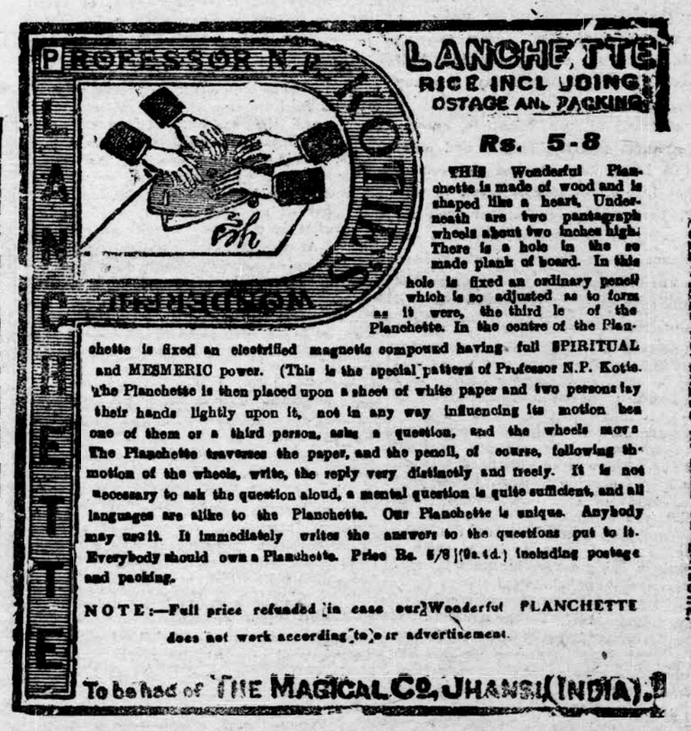
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